

Oct. 21, 1905.

THE SOLICITORS' JOURNAL.

[Vol. 49.] 813

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VOL. XLIX., No. 51.

The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21, 1905.

* The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected contributions, and
copies should be kept of all articles sent by writers who are not on
the regular staff of the JOURNAL.All letters intended for publication in the SOLICITORS' JOURNAL must
be authenticated by the name of the writer.

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Current Topics.

The Appeal List.

THE AGGREGATE of the appeals in the Appeal List is curiously
near that of a year ago. It was then 291 and it is now 303.
At the commencement of the last sittings there were 213. The
appeals from the Chancery Division are, however, heavier than
in October, 1904, having risen from 68 to 93. The King's
Bench appeals are 127 as against 112 a year ago.

The Chancery Cause Lists.

THE TOTAL of the causes and matters in the Chancery Division
with which the legal year begins shews a decided reduction on
the aggregate of a year ago. There were then 369, and now
there are only 324. At the commencement of the last sittings
there were 219. From 360 to 370 causes and matters have
appeared in the lists for the Michaelmas sittings for the last two
or three years. Is this decline to be ascribed, wholly or in part,
to the rapidity with which the learned judges get through their
work, or to a decreasing flow of suitors to this excellently-
manned Division?

The King's Bench Lists.

THERE is no decrease in the aggregate of these lists as com-
pared with a year ago; actions for trial standing at 693 as
against 738, and matters in the divisional lists at 254 as against
160. There are 15 appeals in bankruptcy.

Clients' Papers.

WE OBSERVE an advertisement in the *Times* by the receiver of
a late firm of London solicitors requiring clients of the firm, on
or before a specified date, to remove the old papers of which they
claim to be the owners, and intimating that in the event of their
neglect or refusal so to do on or before that date, the receiver
"will proceed to sell or destroy the same." There may be
special circumstances in the case, of which we know nothing, and
we do not desire to question the validity of this particular notice.
But it suggests the question whether, in general, there is any
authority for the treatment of papers held by solicitors on behalf
of their clients on the same footing as chattels left in railway
carriages or at hotels? In *Ex parte Roberts* (12 W. R., at p.
184) Lord WESTBURY said that he could not [in the bankruptcy
of solicitors] "approve of the books of a solicitor being offered for
sale. They are not his own in this sense, that they cannot be
put up for sale," and he added that the proper course was "that
notice be given to all the clients, who should be entitled to claim
the books relating to their own affairs on payment of their bills
of costs." The same principle would seem to apply to the papers
of clients. Would an advertisement in the *Times* be notice to
"all the clients" within Lord WESTBURY's remark?

The "Times" on the Leeds Meeting.

THE *Times*, in a leading article of the 17th inst., upon the
Leeds meeting of the Law Society, repeats the suggestion which
it made some two months ago, that solicitors should abandon
their critical attitude with regard to certain current questions,
and should place before the country a definite constructive policy
of their own. On the former occasion the suggestion was that

solicitors should meet the movement for a public trustee by formulating professional rules under which the safety of trust money in the hands of solicitors would be secured, and this is a matter which will doubtless be dealt with by the Council of the Law Society in consultation with the country law societies in pursuance of Sir ALBERT ROLLIT's motion which was passed at the Leeds meeting. The *Times* now makes a similar suggestion with regard to compulsory registration of title. "The able papers read at Leeds, repeating well-known arguments, pointed out blots in the working of the Land Transfer Act, 1897; but they will convince few that Lord CAIRNS spoke the last word upon land transfer; that the agitation for a change was solely the work of a knot of faddists or interested officials; and that the system to which we are asked to go back is immaculate. Here, too, there is an opportunity for the Law Society, with its unlimited command of professional skill, to devise real remedies for evils which it is difficult to believe are inevitable in England and nowhere else." And the *Times* invites solicitors to meet officialism generally by the increase of non-official efficiency, and by being quick to meet public demands for economy and expedition.

The Simplification of Conveyancing.

BUT THE sentence which we have quoted above from the *Times* leader omits to notice that, in respect of land transfer, the Law Society were actively pursuing a constructive policy until the Lord Chancellor stopped it by his compulsory registration scheme. It has, we believe, never been suggested that Lord CAIRNS spoke the last word upon the simplification of land transfer. What Lord CAIRNS did was to effect a very important measure of simplification, and he also saw that simplification, and not compulsory registration of title, was the true path of reform. In 1896 the Council of the Law Society had a Bill prepared with a view to effecting further simplifications in conveyancing, and, had this been passed, it would now be in operation over the whole country. But the Lord Chancellor's policy was different. This natural method of development did not appeal to him, and by forcing his measure for compulsory registration he has stopped, for the time at least, the scheme for the simplification of private conveyancing and thrown land transfer in London into confusion. Indeed, so long as there is a chance of official conveyancing being made universal, it is useless to proceed with any other scheme. In fact, however, official conveyancing is confined to London, and even Lord HALSBURY is likely to have difficulty in securing its extension. Hence it may be well for the Council of the Law Society to consider whether the time is not suitable for reviving their Conveyancing Bill. The object of that Bill was to make the title to land approximate as nearly as circumstances would permit to the title to stock, and to secure the advantages of registration without its disadvantages. Apparently it is only in such a way that the Law Society can pursue the constructive policy suggested by the *Times*.

The Solicitor-General's Charge Against Solicitors.

AN ESTEEMED correspondent, whose letter will be found in another column, puts a query which must have occurred to many people, both solicitors and clients, since the Solicitor-General made his attack on solicitors. It is no doubt proper enough that solicitors should not, under ordinary circumstances, provide in wills prepared by them for their employment as solicitors to the executors and trustees; and we may venture, speaking from our own knowledge, to express our belief that under such circumstances this is hardly ever done. But why under special circumstances should a testator be prohibited from nominating by his will a particular solicitor to act for his executors and trustees? Suppose the testator has intricate negotiations pending, the threads of which are in the hands of a particular solicitor in whose skill and integrity he has the highest confidence, why should such solicitor be obliged to tell the testator that he cannot allow provision to be made in the will for the continuance of his conduct of such negotiations? Or suppose the two trustees the testator desires to appoint are his two sons, comparatively young men, neither of them having experience in affairs or business capacity, why should not the testator be at liberty to direct that the solicitor he has employed for years should continue to act as solicitor

to the trustees? We imagine there can only be one answer to these questions. We will go further and say that in our opinion it is unfortunate that in such cases as these the direction of the testator is usually not legally binding on the trustees. There are old authorities to the effect that an appointment by the testator of the solicitor as receiver of his real and personal estate (*Hibbert v. Hibbert*, 3 Mer. 681), or a direction by the testator that the solicitor is to be employed to audit the accounts of the trustees at a salary (*Williams v. Corbet*, 8 Sim. 349), are binding on the trustees; but a mere request or direction that a particular person is to be employed as solicitor to the estate imposes no trust or duty on the trustees to employ him (*Foster v. Esleley*, 19 Ch. D. 518); and it is doubtful whether at the present day the old decisions referred to would be followed.

Type-written Affidavits.

RECENTLY a person came to the office of a commissioner for oaths to swear a type-written affidavit. It appeared from a casual glance at its contents that there was a mistake in a rather important word in the affidavit. On this being pointed out to the solicitor's clerk who accompanied the deponent, he took away the affidavit to be "rectified" before it was sworn. In a very few minutes he returned and produced the type-written affidavit, in which the erroneous word had been erased and the correct word substituted so neatly and effectively that it was impossible to discern that any alteration had been made. The wrong word was taken out with the greatest ease by a piece of rubber and the right word was printed in its place by the typewriter, and then, hey presto! there was a totally different statement in the proposed affidavit. The alteration in the case mentioned was, of course, a perfectly innocent and proper amendment, but it set the commissioner considering whether this wonderfully easy transformation might not sometime be applied for a widely different purpose—namely, by a fraudulently ingenious person for the alteration of the contents of a type-written affidavit after it had been sworn. Having regard to this possibility, ought he to refuse to swear a deponent to a type-written affidavit? As matters stand, we imagine that no objection can be validly made on the ground that the affidavit is type-written. According to R. S. C., ord. 66, r. 4, an affidavit may be sworn to "either in print or in manuscript or partly in print and partly in manuscript." Type-written affidavits seem to fall within this description, and it appears from the case of *Reg. v. Judge of the City of London Court* (34 SOLICITORS' JOURNAL 527) that they were in use so long ago as 1890. In that case an objection was raised to type-written affidavits on the ground that they were "written or printed" on one side of the paper only, in contravention of rule 7 of the above-mentioned order. No objection was made on the ground that they were type-written, and it seems to have been assumed, both by the official who objected to the affidavit and by Lord COLERIDGE, L.J., that the affidavits were duly "written or printed" within the meaning of rule 4. We think, however, that it should be considered by the Rule Committee whether affidavits ought to be allowed to be "written or printed" in a manner affording such facilities for inconspicuous alteration as typewriting—whether, in fact, the adoption of such a mode of writing or printing is consistent with the elaborate provisions of R. S. C., ord. 38, r. 12, as to alterations or erasures in affidavits. That rule proceeds on the footing that an alteration or erasure will be discernible, whereas in an altered type-written affidavit it cannot be detected.

Licence to Assign.

THE PROviso to the ordinary form of covenant against assigning a lease without consent—that the lessor's consent to an assignment shall not be unreasonably withheld—frequently raises a question as to the circumstances which will make a refusal of consent unreasonable. The general principle would seem to be that, inasmuch as the lessor has parted with the premises for the period of the lease, he ought not to make the assignment an occasion for getting some advantage for himself not contemplated by the lease. Thus he cannot refuse consent to an assignment with a view to getting the premises back into his own possession before the end of the term (*Bates v. Donaldson*, 44 W. R. 659; 1896, 2 Q. B. 241), though he is not debarred from considering the effect which the assignment will have upon his own pecuniary

interests (*Treloar v. Biggs*, L. R. 9 Ex. 151), and he may properly withhold his consent if he considers that the occupation by the proposed assignee will be prejudicial to other parts of his estate: *Bridewell Hospital v. Fawcner* (8 Times L. R. 637). The question has been recently considered by SWINFEN EADY, J., in *Re Spark's Lease* (1905, 1 Ch. 456), and a decision given in favour of the lessor. There the lessors had demised part of a house and occupied the remainder themselves for the purpose of their business. There was only one entrance to the premises. The lessee covenanted not to assign or underlet without consent, but the consent was not to be unreasonably withheld. Upon an application for consent to an underletting, the lessors inquired as to the purposes for which the premises would be used, and found that it was proposed further to underlet part of them. Hereupon they refused to give their consent unless the under-tenant would agree not to assign or underlet without their consent. This conduct SWINFEN EADY, J., held to be reasonable, having regard to the fact that the lessors themselves occupied part of the building. They were directly concerned with the use to which the remaining part was put, and in particular they were interested in securing that such use should not bring an undue amount of traffic to the common entrance. It was reasonable, therefore, for the lessors, before granting a licence to underlet, to ask for what purpose the portion to be underlet was to be used, and to stipulate for a similar covenant as between the under-tenant and themselves.

The Chancellors and Law Reform.

PERHAPS SOME exception may be taken to the title—"The Chancellors of the Nineteenth Century Considered as Law Reformers"—of the interesting paper by Mr. E. K. BLYTH read at the Leeds meeting. It is rather a sketch of the law reforms of the nineteenth century divided according to the tenure of office of particular Lord Chancellors, like the histories of an earlier day were divided according to the reigns of the sovereigns. Mr. BLYTH of course recognizes this, and though, for instance, he quotes the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, as a measure passed *temp. HALSBURY, L.C.*, he does not disguise the fact that it was due to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. The Chancellors, however, have an important influence on legislation, whether they are responsible for its introduction or no, and, although, as Mr. BLYTH points out, the Lord Chancellorship of Lord ELDON acted as a blight upon improvement, yet since his time reform has rapidly followed reform with little distinction between Conservative and Liberal Chancellors. Lord BROUGHAM first gave effect to the pressing call for the complete overhauling of our legal system, and in addition to measures of prime political and social importance, his Chancellorship saw the completion of the great real property reforms the way for which had been prepared by the labours of the Real Property Commissioners. Since his day the tide of legislative change has flowed steadily, in the introduction, for instance, of new methods of commercial activity, as in the institution of limited liability companies under Lord CRANWORTH in 1856, as finally settled under Lord WESTBURY in 1862, or in the re-organization of the civil tribunals and their methods of procedure. The first considerable effort in this respect—the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852—is associated with the chancellorship of Lord ST. LEONARDS, but the later changes embodied in the Judicature Acts were the work of Chancellors of each political party—Lord SELBORNE and Lord CAIRNS. As we have said, law reform has ceased to be the task of either party in particular, and, indeed, save where, as in primogeniture, it has a special social aspect, there is no reason why it should be at the mercy of politicians. The Legislature has useful work to do quite apart from the disputes of party, and law reform is of this nature. Unfortunately, however, at the present time party politics or defective procedure have paralyzed Parliament, and law reform is defunct: witness the Marine Insurance Bill and the slight but useless efforts at conveyancing reform of the last few sessions.

Temptation to Theft.

A LONDON police magistrate, whose sayings appear to be highly appreciated by the newspaper reporters, recently complained of the practice of leaving milk cans outside dwelling-houses without any protection from those thievishly inclined. Those who

have read DICKENS'S *Oliver Twist* will remember that NOAH CLAYPOLE, when he took service with FAGIN, captured, on his first day, three pint pots and a milk can. The pint pots he took from the area railings and the milk can "was standing by itself outside a public-house." But we hardly think that milk cans are oftener stolen than other articles, and it seems to us that there is quite as much temptation to steal objects of value indoors as there is in the public streets. Only a few days ago another magistrate had before him the case of a young waiter employed at a West End hotel, who was charged with stealing a pearl and diamond necklace worth £600, the property of a lady, a visitor in the hotel, who had left it in a bath-room. The young man admitted the theft, shed tears, said that he was sorry for what he had done, and asked for legal aid. But in this case the magistrate, whose experience was quite as large as that of the one previously mentioned, said nothing of the carelessness of leaving a valuable necklace in a bath-room, or of the extraordinary temptation to which the defendant was exposed, but committed him for trial and said that legal aid was only granted when a defence was shewn. The lady might perhaps say that she carried her jewels into the bath-room because she was afraid to leave them out of her sight, and we have no doubt that there is some reason for the long established usage with regard to milk cans; it may be because Londoners are not fond of early rising and could not be brought to open their doors when the milkman makes his rounds.

Post Office Law.

PUBLIC ATTENTION has this week been directed to the work of the Post Office, and it would be well if it could also be turned to the legislation dealing with the subject, which, as Sir COURTENAY ILBERT wrote four years ago, "is ripe and over-ripe for consolidation" (*Legislative Methods and Forms*, p. 116). It is necessary to go back as far as the year 1822 for the first of the enactments now in force in relation to the transmission of mails. In the Turnpikes Act of that date (3 Geo. 4, c. 26) it was provided that no toll should be demanded "for any horses or carriages, of whatever description employed or to be employed in conveying the mails of letters and expresses under the authority of his Majesty's Postmaster-General, either when employed in conveying, fetching, or guarding such mails or expresses, or in returning back from conveying or guarding the same." One of the last fifty Acts dealing with this branch of the work of the Post Office amends the terms upon which are employed the great liners for carrying the mails to foreign lands. Another group of thirty-six Acts, beginning in 1828, relates to the savings banks. The last consolidation of any of them was in 1863. It was not until 1870 that the Postmaster-General undertook the management of the telegraphs, though the legislation which he has to carry into effect is scattered through a series of twenty-one Acts, beginning in 1844, and comprises in recent years wireless telegraphy (4 Ed. 7, c. 24) as well as telephones. In addition, it has to be remembered that there is the large mass of legislation comprised in conventions with foreign countries, besides statutory rules and orders bearing upon the various branches of the work, and the Post Office Guide, which it is never safe to leave out of account in any dealings with the Postmaster-General. Its form has been simplified considerably this year, so there is hope that the legislation may be subjected some day to the same process.

The Tunnel Mystery.

THE INQUIRY into what is called "the tunnel mystery"—namely, the circumstances attending the death of MARY MONEY, whose dead body was found in Merstham Tunnel on Sunday evening, the 24th of September, has so far been without result; the jury having declined, in their verdict, to say whether she was thrown from the train or fell from the train by accident. We shall probably hear complaints of the inefficiency of the police, and it may be suggested that if the unfortunate young woman had lived on the continent, the mystery attending her death would have been solved. But the case is one of unusual difficulty, for practically nothing was known of the life or habits of MARY MONEY which would assist in elucidating the case, and the medical evidence could not be said to have conclusively

established that she had died by murder and not by accident or suicide. The case differs in this respect from that of ELIZABETH CAMP, which is in other respects rather similar. ELIZABETH CAMP was found dead on the 10th of February, 1897, in the train in which she had started for Waterloo Station from Hounslow. The evidence clearly shewed that she had died by violence, but all attempts to discover her murderer were ineffectual. A criminal practitioner of large experience once expressed some impatience at criticisms upon the efficiency of the police in the discovery of crime, saying that unless some clue as to the identity of the murderer could be discovered within twenty-four hours of the discovery of a murder, the difficulty in successfully tracing him was excessive. Complaints may, with more reason, be made of the mode of travelling in our railway carriages by which persons of the weaker sex are compelled to place themselves in small compartments accessible from the different stations but not open to inspection, and constructed in such a manner that appeals for help and protection in case of need are practically useless. Carriages similar to those used in the United States and the continent of Europe would practically remove all risk of a murder like that of ELIZABETH CAMP.

A French Murder Case.

AUGUSTE GAILLARD, who murdered Miss CAREY, an English governess, near Mont Valerien, in June last, has just been tried before the Court of Assizes of the Seine, and having been found guilty "with extenuating circumstances," was sentenced to penal servitude for life. French juries are very unwilling to find a verdict of guilty "without extenuating circumstances," in which case the sentence would be death, being apparently of opinion that the punishment of death should be reserved for cases of unusual atrocity. While there can be little doubt that if GAILLARD had committed his crime in England he would have been punished with death, his sentence will probably be regarded in France as one of great severity. Even in our own country the sentences which are passed upon criminals appear of extraordinary leniency when compared with those passed a century ago. In a copy of the *Observer* which appeared in November, 1805, we read: "Tuesday the sessions at the Old Bailey ended, when ELIZABETH WILSON, for stealing £20 in a dwelling-house; S. WISEMAN, for felony on the Thames, and J. CHILTON, for being at large before the expiration of his sentence of transportation, received sentence of death." We can only hope that these sentences were never carried out, but we have no information on the subject.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn.

THOSE WHO were in the habit of attending the Court of Queen's Bench in the days when it was presided over by the late Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN will remember that, while he ordinarily discharged his duties with dignity and patience, he was not always successful in keeping under control a hot and impetuous temper. In the *Life of Lord GRANVILLE* by Lord EDMOND FITZMAURICE, which has quite recently been published, a letter is quoted, written during the progress of the Geneva Arbitration, in which the writer, referring to Sir ALEXANDER, says: "What is the matter with your arbitrator? He acts as if he was possessed. Last week he insulted the rest of us, one at a time, but to-day he insulted us all in a bunch. Does he yet mean to break up the Treaty?" Who can say to what extent the result of the arbitration was affected by these proceedings on the part of the English arbitrator? It, must, however, be admitted that, in spite of this obvious infirmity of temper, the judicial demeanour of the distinguished Chief Justice would suffer very little by a comparison with that of his predecessor or of his immediate successor.

It is announced that Mr. James A. Clyde, K.C., has been appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland.

Mr. Hone, solicitor to the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, was, says the *Daily Mail*, killed at Southend Station on Wednesday while inspecting the line. In company with the chief engineer and two other officials he alighted at Westciffe and walked towards Southend. When they reached the spot where a line branches off to a side platform, the whistle of an approaching train was heard. All were clear of both up and down lines, but Mr. Hone suddenly stepped aside on to the branch line and was knocked down by the train and killed.

Capital Paid Up in Advance of Calls.

THE power which exists under the constitution of most companies formed under the Companies Act, 1862, to receive money from shareholders in advance of calls gives, under suitable circumstances, a very convenient way of raising money required for the company's purposes. If there is uncalled capital, and if, also, while there is a probability that it will have to be called up, the directors do not desire to do so immediately, the payment of capital in advance is a benefit both to the company and to the shareholders who make the payment. The operation is less damaging to the credit of the company than the raising of money on debentures, and the shareholders get rid of the prospective liability on their shares and at the same time can arrange to receive interest on the amount advanced. Moreover, the payment of such interest does not depend, as in the case of a dividend, on whether the company makes a profit or no. On the other hand, the prepayment is an addition to the capital of the company, and cannot, it would seem, be repaid except in a winding up or upon a reduction of capital, though in a winding up it has a priority over repayments in respect of capital actually called up.

The power to receive money in advance of calls depends upon clause 7 of Table A, and upon corresponding clauses in articles of association which exclude that table. Clause 7 provides that "the directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same all or any part of the moneys due upon the shares held by him beyond the sums actually called for; and upon the moneys so paid in advance, or so much thereof as from time to time exceeds the amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which such advance has been made, the company may pay interest at such rate as the member paying such sum in advance and the directors agree upon." The clause does not expressly say whether the interest so agreed to be paid can be paid out of capital, but in *Lock v. Queensland Investment Co.* (C.A., 44 W. R. 257; 1896, 1 Ch. 397; H.L., 45 W. R. 65; 1896, A. C. 461) the articles supplied this omission, and it was provided that the directors might, if they saw fit to do so, pay out of the capital of the company interest on sums paid up on shares in advance of calls. Usually the articles reproduce clause 7 of Table A without substantial modification, but there is also a form in use which purports to confer upon the company power to repay the money paid in advance: "The directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same all or any part of the money unpaid upon any of the shares held by him beyond the sums actually called for, either as a loan repayable, or as a payment in advance of calls; but such advance, whether repayable or not, shall, until actually repaid, extinguish, so far as it shall extend, the liability existing on the shares in respect of which it is received."

With respect to payment of interest it has been settled that this can be paid out of capital whether the articles expressly so provide or no. In *Dale v. Martin* (9 L. R. Ir. 498; on app., 11 L. R. Ir. 371) the articles contained a clause similar to clause 7 of Table A, and it was held that, as regards interest, the shareholder who had made a payment in advance of calls was in the position of an ordinary creditor, and was entitled to have the interest paid out of the general assets of the company. "A contract for payment of money," said FITZGIBBON, L.J., in delivering the judgment of the Irish Court of Appeal, "if lawful, must constitute a debt, and 'interest at such rate as the member paying in advance and the directors agree upon,' cannot, as it seems to us, be practically made descriptive of dividends in any legal sense. . . . But then it is said the payment of the interest out of capital reduces the capital below the nominal amount fixed by the memorandum. This, it must be conceded, the board could not do; but the answer to the objection is that this is not a reduction of capital in any sense except that of a spending of the capital in payment of a lawful debt, which occurs in every case in which money has to be paid out of capital in discharge of the liabilities of a company."

The law as thus laid down was approved by the English Court of Appeal and by the House of Lords in *Lock v. Queensland Investment Co.* (*supra*). The sanction by the Legislature of

prepayment of capital in clause 7 of Table A was a sufficient justification for authorizing such an arrangement in articles of association, and, so far as the interest was concerned, the obligation of the company to pay it constituted an ordinary debt to be paid out of any fund liable to discharge the company's debts. "I cannot conceive," said KAY, L.J., "how in law it can be considered as anything but a debt. There being a valid legal contract to pay interest on money which the shareholder voluntarily pays in advance on the faith of that contract, the interest must be a debt created by that contract; and, if so, why should it not be paid out of capital." Similarly in the House of Lords Lord MACNAGHTEN observed that the interest was due to the member in the character of creditor, and not in his character as member. This case, therefore, finally settled that whether or no the article authorizing payments in advance of calls expressly provides for payment of interest out of capital, the interest is so payable.

Next there is the question of the possibility of the company repaying the money which has thus been paid in advance. We have referred above to a clause sometimes met with, under which the directors can receive money from the members "either as a loan repayable or as a payment in advance of calls," and the advance until actually repaid is to extinguish the liability existing on the shares. Of course money can be taken from a member as a loan and nothing more, but then it has no effect upon the liability on shares, and the arrangement is not made under clause 7 of Table A or any corresponding provision. It is a different matter, however, for the company to purport to take money upon the terms that it shall be repayable as a loan, but meanwhile shall discharge *pro tanto* the liability on the shares. *Prima facie* it would seem that if the liability is discharged at all, the money paid becomes capital of the company, and must thenceforth be treated as such, and, though the point does not appear to have been decided, the cases assume that the money is not repayable. In *Dale v. Martin* (*supra*) CHATTERTON, V.C., treated it as admitted that the shareholder could not demand repayment of the sum advanced so long as the company remained a going concern. His only right to repayment was that, in a winding up, "he would have the right of requiring contribution from the other shareholders till his shares were equalized in respect of the money paid on them with those of the other shareholders." Similarly FRITZINGER, L.J. (11 L. R. Ir., p. 375), referred to the member making the prepayment as "a shareholder who had paid so much in advance of calls upon his shares, and who therefore could not get his money back." In *Lock v. Queensland Investment Co.* (*supra*) LINDLEY, L.J., said: "It is a benefit to a company to be able to raise money upon terms so much more favourable to itself than by contracting an ordinary debt, when it would be compelled to repay the principal as well as to pay the interest on it. . . . It is interest on prepaid capital; and when the prepayment ceases to be a prepayment no interest will be payable." In the opinion of the learned judge, therefore, the payment was a payment of capital, and it could not be made repayable as a loan. Thus it would seem that although, until a call is made which exhausts the money prepaid, the interest constitutes a debt due from the company, yet there can be no debt created in respect of the principal. On payment this becomes part of the subscribed capital of the company, and it discharges *pro tanto* the liability of the shareholder; it cannot be changed into a loan and repaid, and the liability of the shareholder restored. The annual return of capital under section 26 of the Companies Act, 1862, might be expected to shew the actual payments on account of capital, but it shews only the amount of calls made and the total amount of "calls" received. Hence it does not shew the amount paid in advance of calls, and it does not appear that an intending creditor can discover the amount so paid and the corresponding diminution in the amount of the capital on which he has to rely.

But while it would seem that money paid in advance of calls is not repayable, except in a winding up or under a scheme for reduction of capital, yet, in a winding up, if a surplus remains after all the creditors are paid, the members who have so paid in advance are entitled to repayment of the advances before any distribution is made in respect of moneys called up and paid on the shares; and they are also entitled to receive the agreed interest, not only to the commencement of the winding

up, but down to the time of actual repayment: *Re Exchange Drapery Co.* (36 W. R. 444, 38 Ch. D. 171), *Re Wakefield Rolling Stock Co.* (40 W. R. 700; 1892, 1 Ch. 165). Only in this way, it was said by KAY, J., in the former case, could they be put on an equality with the other shareholders, but whatever assets then remained would be distributable *pari passu* among all the shareholders. It should be added that the power of receiving money in advance of calls is a power to be exercised *bonâ fide* for the benefit of the company, and the directors cannot exercise it solely with a view to their own benefit, as by advancing money to create a fund for payment of their fees. This, it was said by BACON, V.C., in *Sykes' case* (L. R. 13 Eq. 255), was a contrivance by which the directors seemed to pay, but did not in fact pay, the amount of their shares uncalled for, and therefore the transaction could not be allowed to stand. But the directors are not trustees for the creditors, and they are justified in repaying the amount of their shares for the purpose of satisfying a debt which they have guaranteed, and so discharging the guarantee, notwithstanding that the effect is to prejudice other creditors of the company: *Pool's case* (9 Ch. D. 322).

Reviews.

The Year Books.

YEAR BOOKS OF THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD THE THIRD. YEARS XVIII. AND XIX. Edited and Translated by LUKE OWEN PIKE, Barrister-at-Law. Published by the Authority of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, under the Direction of the Master of the Rolls. Wyman & Sons (Limited).

This volume completes the Year Books of 17 & 18 Ed. 3 and commences an edition of those of 19 & 20 Ed. 3, which have never before been printed. The MSS. used are from Lincoln's-inn, from the British Museum, from the Harleian Library, and from the Cambridge University Library. As in the previous volumes the abbreviated French of the MSS. has been written in full in accordance with the forms in use at the time, and a translation is furnished. Mr. Pike calls attention in the introduction to matters of interest in the cases or in respect of the judges and counsel engaged. Some lively passages, for instance, occur between Stonore, C.J., and Grene. In one case the Chief Justice observes: "You are as hot upon this as if all you say were right," and in another: "I am amazed that Grene makes himself out to know everything in the world—and he is only a young man." But before the end of the year in which these words were addressed to him, the omniscient, if youthful, Grene became a King's Serjeant, and in the year in which Stonore, C.J., died he became a justice of the Common Bench and afterwards rose to be Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Some of the cases shew the principles of real property law in the making. Thus in a gift to a man and the heirs male of his body, with reversion to the donor, it was argued that the special limitation was satisfied by a descent to the first heir male, who would therefore hold in fee. But, though Stonore, C.J., at first inclined to this view, the case was otherwise decided, and the nature of an estate tail settled in accordance with the rule which still prevails. In another case a discussion arose upon the nature of law. "Law," said Hillary, J., "is the will of the justices." "No," replied Stonore, C.J., "Law is justice, or that which is right." But like other abstract discussions, such remarks do not much assist the decision of the particular case. The volume is full of cases as to the relations between villeins and their lords and strangers, and the publication of the Year Books in this convenient form is a great help to the student both of early English law and of social history.

The Conveyancing and Settled Land Acts.

WOLSTENHOLME'S CONVEYANCING AND SETTLED LANDS ACTS: THE VENDOR AND PURCHASER ACT, 1874; THE CONVEYANCING ACTS, 1881, 1882, AND 1892; THE LAND TRANSFER ACT, 1897, PART I; THE LAND CHARGES REGISTRATION AND SEARCHES ACT, 1888; THE LAND CHARGES ACT, 1900; THE TRUSTEE ACTS, 1888, 1889, 1893, 1894; THE MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACTS, 1882 AND 1893; THE SETTLED LAND ACTS, 1882 TO 1890. WITH NOTES AND RULES OF COURT. NINTH EDITION. By BENJAMIN LENNARD CHERRY, LL.B., and ARTHUR EUSTACE RUSSELL, M.A., Barristers-at-Law. William Clowes & Sons (Limited).

The disappearance from the title-page of this work of two of the names which appeared in the last edition is matter for profound regret. Mr. Brinton, who, we believe, took the labouring

our in the preparation of the 6th and 7th editions and also collaborated in the 8th edition, was a scrupulously accurate editor; unwearied in the collection and consideration of material. And then, of course, there was always ready to give advice and assistance the practical framer of the main Acts dealt with in the book; never hesitating to express in a few lines his view of the decisions on his handiwork, or to point out further developments which might be anticipated. Of the editors of the last edition we have, however, Mr. Cherry remaining, and his acquaintance with the methods of his predecessors ensures the continuance of the annotation of the statutes on the accustomed lines of terseness and practical utility.

The only new legislation incorporated in this edition is the Land Charges Act, 1900, for, as the editors remark in the preface, "Parliament, in the main, seems to have been unable to find time to continue the amendment of the law relating to land." The note to section 5 of the above-mentioned Act discusses some curious questions arising from the repeal of enactments contained in that section.

We observe useful additions to the notes in the last edition; for instance, on section 61 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, the question of the stamp on the transfer of a mortgage made to trustees, the trusts being kept off the title, is discussed, and an opinion is expressed that such a transfer should be stamped with an *ad valorem* stamp. We should have thought that it would be sufficient to have the 10s. stamp adjudicated, and we are not convinced by the argument to the contrary contained in the note. Under section 2 (1) of the Settled Land Act, 1882, the recent developments relative to compound settlements are very well dealt with, *Re Coul's Settled Estates* (1905, 1 Ch. 712) being questioned. We should have been glad, however, to have seen some additions in the way of discussion of the provisions of section 65 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, relative to the enlargement of long terms, and in particular as to the meaning of the expression "right of redemption affecting the term," which seems to be considered by some practitioners as meaning "right of redemption affecting the land comprised in the term."

Throughout the book we have found the recent decisions incorporated, and—what is more—errors of reference in the last edition corrected. We observe that under section 5 of the Settled Land Act, 1890, the decision in *Re Bracken's Settlement* (1903, 1 Ch. 265) is quoted without remark, from which we conclude that the editors think it was correct. We have always thought so, but it was very much canvassed at the time it was given. We have no doubt that the present edition will keep its place as the standard book on the statutes comprised in it.

Books of the Week.

Practical Forms of Agreements Relating to Sales and Purchases, Enfranchisements and Exchanges, Mortgages and Loans, Letting and Renting, Hiring and Service, Building and Arbitrations, Debtors and Creditors, &c., &c., with Variations and Notes. By H. MOORE, Esq. Sixth Edition. Revised and Edited by EDWARD MANSON (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law. William Clowes & Sons (Limited).

The English Reports. Vol. LVI.: Vice-Chancellor's Court I., containing Maddock, Vols. 1 to 6. William Green & Sons, Edinburgh; Stevens & Sons (Limited).

The Law Quarterly Review. Edited by Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D. October, 1905. Stevens & Sons (Limited).

American Law Review. September-October, 1905. Editor, LEONARD A. JONES, Boston. Reeves & Turner.

Mr. Justice Kennedy has fixed the following commission days for the autumn assizes on the Oxford Circuit: Reading, Saturday, the 4th of November; Oxford, Thursday, the 9th of November; Worcester, Tuesday, the 14th of November; Gloucester, Saturday, the 18th of November; Monmouth, Friday, the 24th of November; Hereford, Wednesday, the 29th of November; Shrewsbury, Friday, the 1st of December; Stafford, Tuesday, the 5th of December; and Birmingham will probably be on Tuesday, the 12th of December, but the date has not yet been definitely fixed. Mr. Justice Bucknill will join Mr. Justice Kennedy at Birmingham.

At a meeting of the Hertfordshire Licensing Authority, on the 13th inst., says the *Times*, the claims of twelve houses in different parts of the county for compensation were adjudicated upon, and a total sum of £1,997 15s. was allocated in amounts varying from £2,200 to £75. In two instances the owners did not accept the figure set by the committee, and these cases will go before the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. In the course of the deliberations an interesting legal point arose. It was contended on behalf of claimants that the compensation should be governed by the number of interests affected. The committee took the view that they had only to consider what the house would fetch in the open market, irrespective of how many parties were concerned in it. The total sum available for distribution in Hertfordshire is just over £8,000, and already this sum has been nearly reached, irrespective of legal expenses, which must be considerable.

Correspondence.

The New Zealand Land Transfer Act.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—As a man who has practised, first in England as a solicitor, then for over sixteen years as a "barrister and solicitor" in New Zealand, and is now practising as Colonial counsel in London, I can at once set your readers right with regard to the letter from Mr. W. A. Peck in the SOLICITORS' JOURNAL of the 30th of September.

Mr. Peck says that he has been surprised to find that the custom of carrying out sales as well as mortgages by deeds off the register (in addition to instruments of transfer and charge in the prescribed form) appears to be universally adopted in that colony, and he adds that in the simplest cases to which he has been a party the purchaser always appears to insist upon that course.

Here is the explanation.

In New Zealand there are at present two concurrent systems of registration in operation. In the first days of the colony, from the moment that the first Crown grant of a freehold was issued, the English system of conveyancing was followed. Not long afterwards, whilst New Zealand was still a Crown Colony and had had no constitution granted to it, an ordinance was made providing for the registration of deeds affecting land and giving priority to deeds in order of time of registration. That system of conveyancing and registration is still in full operation, though modified by many statutes of the colony since the Constitution Act. The titles under that system never became as complicated as an English title can become, for every title began with a grant from the Crown, and the after-dealings were, and still are, usually of the simplest kind.

Everyone, however, knew all along, and everyone, except the lawyers, admitted that the system was too costly, besides being faulty in other ways. Torrens got his system of land transfer to work in South Australia in 1858. New Zealanders soon heard of its success, and, after full deliberation, initiated it in 1870 by their Land Transfer Act.

This Act did not repeal the old ordinance or its amendments, nor was it in any way retrospective. It said that all land sold by the Crown after 1870 should be dealt with under the Land Transfer Act only. It did not attempt to abolish the old system by declaring that all land in the colony should thenceforth be held under the new Act—that would have been quite unworkable—but provision was made for voluntarily and gradually bringing under the Land Transfer Act land sold by the Crown before 1870 and already dealt with under the old system.

Unfortunately, but unavoidably, that process of taking land off the old Deeds Registry and bringing it under the Land Transfer Act entails considerable "first cost" in official examination of title and often in surveying the land. The natural result of this is that unless an owner of land bought from the Crown before 1870, and, *ergo*, under the old Deeds Registry, is going to put up his land for sale in lots or otherwise proposes to have many transactions with it in block, he does not often go to the outlay of "bringing it under the Act," but rests content with the simple title deeds he holds, and submits to now and again having to pay a larger bill of costs than he would have had to pay under the Land Transfer Act.

Now, although the Land Transfer Act was passed thirty-five years ago, and a vast area of land has been sold by the Crown or been "brought under the Act" from the old Deeds Registry in that period, there are, for reasons too lengthy to give here, probably as many, if not more, dealings with land under the old deeds registration system as under the land transfer system even at the present day, taking the colony as a whole.

Hence it very often happens that an owner of land has separate titles to some of it under one system and to some of it under the other. Now, the old system, as I have said above, still has the old English forms of documents, but under the Land Transfer Act nothing can be registered under that Act except documents in certain printed forms, though these may be altered to a great extent by manuscript additions. The result is that again very often in one dealing affecting either scattered pieces of land or even affecting only one block in a ring fence, but that block partly "taken up" before 1870 and partly after that date, two separate documents in different form but having a similar effect as to the different pieces of land are unavoidable.

This accounts for Mr. Peck having always happened to meet with both systems in every single transaction in which he has been engaged.

It will be seen then, from what I have said above, that it is impossible that the two different forms of document can deal with the same piece of land, or that one document could be drawn so as to do for one piece of land, part of which is held under one system and part under the other. Every acre in New Zealand must be under one system or the other, but the same land cannot possibly be under both systems at the same time.

Not being made aware of this fact by his correspondents, Mr. Peck has probably always assumed that both the two different forms of documents sent home to him from time to time from New Zealand for execution by persons in the old country related to all the land forming the subject-matter of the one transaction.

Had Mr. Peck, however, compared the "parcels" in the two documents, he would have invariably found that they were not the same in each, and he could hardly have failed to guess correctly at the reason for the two documents.

No purchaser could ever have insisted upon a conveyance and also a memorandum of transfer of the same land, and no such custom as Mr. Peck believed he had found could possibly exist.

Mr. Peck next says that the land transfer system does not yet appear to be in good working order in New Zealand. I myself have known it to be in the best of working order for twenty-eight years, and the system is so simple that I believe that it got into good working order the very first week after the Act came into force.

Finally, Mr. Peck says that the New Zealand public does not appear to have much confidence in the Land Transfer Act. One simple fact answers that. Turn up the file of any New Zealand newspaper from 1870 to 1905 (there are tons of them in the British Museum), and in every advertisement of land for sale will be found the words "Land Transfer Title" set out as a further inducement to bidders; a conclusive proof, to my mind, apart from any other evidence, that the public of the colony is absolutely confident that if land is "under the Act" the title must be right and the costs will be trifling, and the amount of those costs known, within a shilling or two, beforehand.

I cannot remember having ever seen an advertisement which said "Deeds Registry Title." That detail is left for the less obtrusive conditions of sale.

S. EDWARDS.

Royal Colonial Institute, Oct. 16.

The Solicitor-General's Attack on Solicitors.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—In the course of his amiable and tactful utterances in the House of Commons, designed to further the progress of the Public Trustee Bill by the familiar process of abusing the plaintiff's attorney, the Solicitor-General commented upon an alleged practice whereby testators have on many occasions been known to designate in their wills the particular solicitor whom they desire to act in that capacity for their executors and trustees.

The rarity of this supposed enormity has been vouched for emphatically by several members of the profession, and notably by the President of the Law Society in his recent address; and there is no doubt that in this, as in other matters, the Solicitor-General burlesqued facts—whether in real ignorance matters not so far as a just verdict upon his reckless assertions is concerned—to an extent that would be humorous if slander shielded by Parliamentary privilege could ever be humorous.

The Solicitor-General may well be left to the sound drubbing he has already received from more than one doughty champion of our profession. But I have not seen the question asked, and I should like, therefore, to ask in all humility myself, why, in the name of common sense, a testator should not express his wish, if he pleases to do so, that a particular solicitor shall act for the trustees of the will, and why it should be thought necessary to meet a ridiculous charge with the statement, however true, that the case seldom happens?

In the very large majority of cases the testator's solicitor does as a matter of course act for the executors and trustees without being specially designated; but there are special cases too obvious to need describing to any lawyer, except, perhaps, the Solicitor-General, in which a testator may, and does, have very particular reasons for anxiously desiring that on his death a particular solicitor shall be called in to advise the executors. There is not, I venture to say, one solicitor of large experience who could not instantly recall cases in which the reasons for executors resorting to some one solicitor, to the exclusion of any other solicitor not acquainted with family matters of extreme delicacy, are overwhelming. If this be so, and if a testator is aware of it, or even if—taking much lower ground—the testator reposes unbounded confidence in, or is on terms of closest friendship with, a particular solicitor, why, I ask again, should he not place such a desire on record in his will if he likes to do so?

Of course if it is to be assumed that whenever this wish is expressed the solicitor thus mentioned in the will has for his own selfish and greedy purposes inspired, or suggested, or pressed the matter on the testator, and has therewith sucked no small advantage at the expense of self-respect and honour, there is nothing to be done by his brethren except to blush for him. But the undoubted fact that such special nominations are very rare points reasonably to the inference that when they do occur it is because of special circumstances such as I have indicated; and no one—not even the Solicitor-General—has the smallest right to build upon them reflections adverse to solicitors

thus singled out by testators, or to insinuate that they have brought any discredit on their profession.

EDWARD F. TURNER.

101, Leadenhall-street, E.C., Oct. 17.

[See observations under head of "Current Topics."—ED. S.J.]

New Orders, &c.

Supreme Court Funds Rules, 1905.

(Continued from p. 784.)

53. *Payments for securities purchased; and transfers of securities sold.* When money in Court is invested in the purchase of securities, otherwise than under Rule 86 of these Rules, the payment for such investment shall (unless otherwise ordered) include brokerage, and shall be made conditionally upon the transfer or deposit to the Pay Office Account of the securities purchased.

When securities in Court are sold, otherwise than under Rule 86 of these Rules, the transfer or delivery of such securities shall be conditional upon the payment to the Pay Office Account of the proceeds of such sale, after deduction (unless otherwise ordered) of brokerage.

Provided that the Bank shall not be answerable for any default of the Broker of the Supreme Court in respect of such transfer to the Pay Office Account of securities purchased, or of such payment to the Pay Office Account of the proceeds of securities sold.

54. *Accounts to which investments, sales, &c., are to be credited.* Upon an investment of money in Court or the sale of securities in Court, the securities purchased by such investment or the money realized by such sale, respectively, shall in every case be placed to the credit to which the money invested or the securities sold previously stood, unless, in the case of an investment, otherwise specially ordered.

55. *Application of dividends accruing on securities transferred.* When securities in Court are directed to be transferred, delivered out, or carried over, dividends accruing thereon subsequently to the date of the Order directing the transfer, delivery, or carrying over (when the amount of the securities to be transferred, delivered, or carried over is specified in such Order, or if not so specified then subsequently to the time when the amount of such securities shall be ascertained) shall be paid to the persons to whom or carried over to the credit to which the securities are to be transferred, delivered, or carried over unless such Order otherwise directs. When securities in Court are directed to be realized, and the whole of the proceeds paid out or carried over in one sum, or in aliquot parts (except when the realization is to raise a specific sum of money), any dividends accruing on such securities subsequent to the date of the Order directing the realization (if the amount of such securities is specified in the Order, or if not so specified, then subsequently to the time when such amount shall be ascertained) shall be added to such proceeds, and applied in like manner therewith, unless such Order otherwise directs.

56. *When such dividends have been invested.* When such dividends as in the last preceding Rule mentioned have pursuant to a general or other previous Order, or these Rules, been invested, the securities purchased with such dividends shall, unless otherwise directed, be transferred or delivered, and any dividends accrued in respect thereof be paid, to the persons to whom or carried over to the credit to which such first-mentioned dividends would if uninvested have been paid or carried over.

57. *When dividends otherwise applicable have been invested.* In every case (other than that provided for by the last preceding Rule), when by an Order money or dividends are directed to be dealt with so that the same ought not to be invested, and subsequently to the date of such Order such money or dividends or any part thereof shall have been invested, the securities purchased with such money or dividends shall, unless otherwise directed, be sold, and the proceeds of such sale and any dividends accrued in respect of such securities shall be applied in the same manner as the money or dividends so invested would have been applied under such Order, if they had not been so invested.

58. *Dividends on residus.* When under any Order dividends on securities in Court are directed to be dealt with, and a subsequent Order is made dealing with part of such securities, the dividends on the residue shall, unless such subsequent Order shall otherwise direct, continue to be dealt with in the same manner as the dividends on such securities were by the prior order directed to be dealt with.

59. *Application of money or dividends placed on deposit after date of Order dealing therewith.* When subsequently to the date of an Order dealing with money in Court such money shall have been placed on deposit as hereinafter provided, or when dividends accruing subsequently to the date of an Order under which such dividends are applicable shall have been placed on deposit, the same when withdrawn from deposit, and any interest credited in respect thereof, shall, unless the Order otherwise directs, be applied in the same manner as such money or dividends would have been applied had the same not been so placed on deposit.

60. *Application of money placed on deposit after date of Order directing its investment.* When an Order directs money in Court to be invested, and subsequently to the date of such Order the money shall have been placed on deposit, interest accruing in respect of such money shall be applied in the same manner as the dividends arising from such investment are directed to be applied.

61. *Funds ordered to be paid or transferred to women who afterwards marry.*—(a.) When funds in Court exceeding £20 in amount, or when an annuity, or dividends, or other periodical payment exceeding £50 per annum, are by an Order directed to be paid, transferred, or delivered to a woman in her own right who is not married at the date of the Order, or who, being married

at that date, shall become a widow, and such woman shall marry before payment, transfer, or delivery of such funds, upon an affidavit of such woman and her husband that no settlement or agreement for a settlement whatsoever has been made or entered into, before, upon, or since their marriage, or in case any such settlement or agreement for a settlement has been made or entered into, then upon an affidavit of such woman and her husband identifying such settlement or agreement for a settlement, and stating that no other settlement or agreement for a settlement has been made or entered into as aforesaid, and an affidavit of the solicitor of such woman and her husband that such solicitor has carefully perused such settlement or agreement for a settlement, and that, according to the best of his judgment, such funds are not, nor is any part thereof, subject to the trusts of such settlement or agreement for a settlement, or in any manner comprised therein or affected thereby, such funds shall be paid, transferred, or delivered to such woman without the intervention or concurrence of her husband in the same manner as if she had remained unmarried.

(b.) If the amount so directed to be paid, transferred, or delivered does not exceed £20 in amount, or consists of an annuity, or dividends, or other periodical payment, not exceeding £50 per annum, an affidavit may be dispensed with, and payment may be made on a declaration in writing by the woman in such form as the Treasury may prescribe or approve.

(c.) When payments not exceeding £50 per annum are by an Order directed to be made to a mother as guardian of her infant children, and such mother marries after the date of the said Order, such payments may be made to her, notwithstanding her marriage, on her separate receipt.

62. *Payments, &c., to representatives of deceased persons.*—(a.) When funds in Court are by an Order directed to be paid, transferred, or delivered to any person named or described in an Order, or in a certificate of a Master, or of a Taxing officer, or of a Master in Lunacy (except to a person therein expressed to be entitled to such funds as real estate, or to be entitled thereto as a trustee, executor, or administrator, or otherwise than in his own right, or for his own use), such funds, or any portion thereof for the time being remaining unpaid or untransferred or undelivered, may, unless the Order otherwise directs, on proof of the death of such person, whether on or after, or in the case of payment directed to be made to creditors, shareholders or debenture-holders as such, before the date of such Order, be paid or transferred or delivered to the legal personal representatives of such deceased person, or to the survivors or survivor of them.

Except as hereinafter provided, proof of the death of such person and of the title of the legal personal representatives to receive the funds so directed to be paid, transferred, or delivered, shall be given by affidavit, of which an Office copy shall be lodged with the Paymaster.

(b.) If no administration has been taken out to any such deceased person who has died intestate and whose assets do not exceed the value of £100, including the amount of the funds directed to be so paid, transferred, or delivered to him, such funds may be paid, transferred, or delivered to the person who, being widower, widow, child, father, mother, brother, or sister of the deceased would be entitled to take out administration to the estate of the deceased, upon a declaration by such person in the Form No. 15 in the Appendix to these Rules.

(c.) When funds in Court are by an Order directed to be paid, transferred, or delivered to the legal personal representative of a deceased person when constituted, then, if such person has died intestate, and no administration has been taken out to his estate, and his assets, including the amount of the funds delivered to the person as described in part (a.) of this Rule, the value of £100, such funds may be paid, transferred, or delivered to the person as described in part (a.) of this Rule, who would be entitled to take out letters of administration, upon a declaration by such person, in the form No. 15 in the Appendix to these Rules, or to the like effect.

(d.) When money not exceeding £10 in amount is by an Order or a Master's or Taxing Officer's Certificate directed to be paid to any person in his own right, and such person dies either on or after the date of the Order, or in the case of a person described as a creditor, shareholder, or debenture-holder, before, on, or after the date of the Order or Certificate, the amount may be paid to his legal personal representative, upon production of the probate or letters of administration, or upon a declaration by the legal personal representative in the Form No. 17 in the Appendix of these Rules, without production of the probate or letters of administration.

63. *Payments, &c., to partners, married women, and liquidators.*—(a.) When money in Court is by an Order directed to be paid to any persons described therein, or in a certificate of a Master, or of a Taxing officer, or of a Master in Lunacy, as co-partners, or as trading or carrying on business in the name of a company or firm, such money may be paid to any one or more of such persons, or to the survivor of them.

(b.) Unless the Court shall otherwise direct, payment to a person described as a married woman may in every case be made to her upon her separate receipt.

(c.) When a Company to which money is directed to be paid is subsequently to the date of the Order being wound up under the Companies Act, the Paymaster, upon proof of the appointment of a liquidator, and upon his request, under the seal of the Company, may pay to him the amount so payable. The direction for payment will be specially crossed to the account of the Company (in liquidation) at a bank to be named by the liquidator, and his receipt shall be a good discharge to the Paymaster. Payment to an official liquidator shall be made by transfer under Rule 52a of these Rules.

64. *Payments to surviving representatives, &c.*—(a.) When funds in Court are by an Order directed to be paid, transferred, or delivered to any persons as legal personal representatives, such funds, or any portion thereof for the time being remaining unpaid, untransferred, or undelivered, may, upon proof of the death of any of such representatives, whether on or after the date of the Order directing such payment, transfer, or delivery, be paid, transferred, or delivered to the survivors or survivor of them.

(b.) When money not exceeding £100 in amount is payable to two or more persons

described in an Order or in a Master's Certificate as legal personal representatives, payment of the same may be made to any one of them, unless the Order otherwise directs.

This provision shall also apply to a payment of like amount to legal personal representatives under Rule 62 of these Rules.

65. *Within what time probate or letters of administration must have been granted.* No funds shall, under Rules 62 and 64, be paid, transferred, or delivered out of Court to the legal personal representatives of any person under any probate or letters of administration purporting to be granted at any time subsequent to the expiration of six years from the date of the Order or Certificate directing such payment, transfer, or delivery, or in case such funds consist of interest or dividends from the date of the last receipt of such interest or dividends under such Order or Certificate.

66. *Payment of duty.* The Paymaster, before acting upon an Order for the payment, transfer, or delivery of funds in respect of which any duty is (under Rule 20) stated to be payable, shall require the production of the official receipt for such duty, or a certificate from the proper officer of the payment thereof, or that no such duty is payable; and the Paymaster, on receiving notice from the proper officer in any case that such duty is payable, shall cause a memorandum to that effect to be made in his books.

67. *Carrying over fees on proceedings and taxation, and other amounts, to the credit of the vote of the Supreme Court.*—(a.) When costs are by an Order directed to be paid out of funds in Court, the Taxing officer shall certify the amount of any fees which have not been paid but are payable, and are proper to be paid out of such funds, in respect of any proceedings in the cause or matter, whether the amount shall or shall not have been previously ascertained, and in respect of the taxation of such costs. The Paymaster shall carry over the amount of fees so certified to be payable from the account to which such funds are placed to an account in the Pay Office books for "Fees on Proceedings and Taxation."

(b.) Any fees, poundages, and percentages certified by the Admiralty Registrar or other proper officer of the Admiralty Registry to be payable out of funds in Court shall be carried over by the Paymaster to an account in the Pay Office books for "Fees on Proceedings and Taxation."

(c.) Any amount directed by a Master in Lunacy to be carried over, as Lunacy Percentage, from the credit of any matter in Lunacy shall, on receipt of the Order or other authority, be carried over by the Paymaster to an account in the Pay Office books entitled "The Paymaster-General's Lunacy Percentage Account."

(d.) Unless the Court shall otherwise direct, upon any transfer of securities out of Court under an Order, except for the purpose of carrying out a sale, a Commission shall be charged, and be payable in advance, as follows:—

On Government and other securities, transferable, by inscription, at the Bank of England, or elsewhere—

On each transfer not exceeding £100 in nominal value	s. d.
On each transfer not exceeding £500 in nominal value	2 6
On each transfer exceeding £500 in nominal value	5 0
On other securities, transferable by deed—	10 0

On each transfer, irrespective of nominal value ... 10 0

The Commission shall be lodged to the Pay Office Account by the person applying for the transfer, and, when so lodged, shall be placed to an account in the Pay Office books of "Commission on Transfer-out of Securities."

(e.) The Commission referred to in Rule 88 of these Rules, when paid in or realised or deducted as provided by such Rule, shall be placed or carried over to an account in the Pay Office books for "Commission on Exchange."

(f.) The Brokerage upon investments and sales charged under Rule 53 or 110 of these Rules (exclusive of Stamp Duty and Registration Fees) shall be lodged to the credit of "The Paymaster-General's Brokerage Account."

(g.) Except in the case of periodical payments of dividends or interest upon funds in Court, no sum of less than one shilling shall be paid by the Paymaster, and such sums shall be carried over to an account in the Pay Office books entitled "Sum of less than one shilling held under Rule 67 (g)."

(h.) In apportioning to any Ledger credit the dividends and interest received in respect thereof, the Paymaster may exclude fractions of a penny, and shall carry over the aggregate amounts of such excluded fractions to an account in the Pay Office books entitled "Dividend fractions or pence held under Rule 67 (h)."

The sums so lodged, placed, or carried over to the accounts respectively named in this Rule shall be from time to time transferred to the Paymaster-General's Cash Account, for the credit of the Vote for the Supreme Court of Judicature, or otherwise as the Treasury may direct.

68. *Deduction of income tax on payments of annuities.*—(a.) In acting on Orders directing any annuities to be paid out of dividends to accrue on securities in Court (other than securities specifically carried over to provide for such annuities), the Paymaster shall draw only for so much of the sums directed by such Orders respectively to be paid as shall remain after making a deduction therefrom for income tax at the rate payable during the time such annuities were accruing due, unless such sums shall be directed to be paid without making any such deduction.

(b.) When, for the purpose of providing for the payment of any annuity, an Order shall direct securities or any part of the same to be sold from time to time, as may be necessary, Income Tax at the rate in force at the time of payment of such annuity shall be deducted from the amount raised by such sale. The amount of such Income Tax shall be transferred to the account of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue at the Bank.

VII.—INVESTMENTS.

69. *Investment of accruing dividends under an Order.*—(a.) When an Order directs the investment and accumulation of dividends accruing on securities in Court or to be transferred into Court, or directed to be purchased with money in Court, or to be lodged in Court, the Paymaster upon receipt of the copy of such Order shall, without any request, from time to time (until he shall receive a request or copy of an order to the contrary) invest

such dividends, if amounting to or exceeding £20 quarterly or half yearly, together with all accumulations of dividends thereon, as soon as conveniently may be after they shall accrue due and have been received, in the particular description of securities named in the Order directing such investment and accumulation.

(b.) When under any Order, or these Rules, the dividends on securities in Court are directed to be accumulated, by being invested, or placed on deposit, and a subsequent Order is made otherwise dealing with such dividends, or cash representing dividends, or any part thereof, the Paymaster may suspend such accumulation until he shall receive further directions from the Court.

70. *Purchase of Exchequer bonds.*—When money in Court is invested in Exchequer bonds, and when such bonds are lodged in Court, in pursuance of an order, or under these Rules, any principal money or interest which may thereafter be received and paid into the Bank in respect of such bonds, or in respect of any such bonds for which the same may be exchanged, shall from time to time, as the same shall be so received and paid into the Bank, be also invested by the Paymaster, unless such Order otherwise directs, or until he receives a written request or notice of a further Order to the contrary, in Exchequer bonds, which shall be placed to the same credit.

71. *Bank to receive principal and interest of securities when paid off.*—

(a.) When and so often as any securities deposited at the Bank to the credit of the Pay Office Account shall be in course of payment, the Bank shall, without any direction from the Paymaster, cause all such securities so in course of payment to be delivered to one of the cashiers of the Bank, who is to receive the principal money or interest due thereon, and the Bank shall forthwith after every such receipt of principal or interest certify to the Paymaster, without any direction from him for that purpose, the amount of securities so paid off, and the amount of the principal money and interest received on such securities; and upon receiving such certificate the Paymaster shall place such principal money, and interest to the credit in the books at the Pay Office to which the securities so paid off were placed.

(b.) When the interest on any securities in Court is payable on the presentation of coupons in series, and the last coupon of any such series has been presented and paid, the Bank, without any direction from the Paymaster to that effect, shall take the necessary steps for obtaining a new series of coupons.

72. *Limit of amount to be invested.*—(a.) A sum of money in Court less than £20 shall not be invested in securities, unless an Order directs such investment to be made notwithstanding the smallness of the amount. This Rule shall extend to the investment of dividends accruing on securities in Court which are directed to be invested.

(b.) Unless the Order otherwise directs, the investment of money in securities, other than Government securities under Rule 86, may be effected by one or more transactions, from time to time, until the total investment directed by the Order has been completed.

73. *Investment of money lodged under the Trustee Act, 1893.*—(a.) A sum of money lodged in Court without an affidavit, as provided in Rule 41, if or so soon as such money and the interest, if any, to be credited in respect thereof shall amount to or exceed £20, and the dividends accruing on any securities so lodged, if and when they shall amount to or exceed £20, shall be invested without any order or request in Consols, and the dividends accruing on such Consols and all accumulations thereof shall, if or so soon as they amount to £20, be invested in Consols.

(b.) When it is stated in the Schedule to the affidavit made pursuant to Rule 41 that it is desired that any money to be lodged in Court, and the accumulations thereof or any dividends to accrue on any securities to be so lodged, should be invested in any description of Government securities, such money, if or so soon as such money and the interest, if any, to be credited in respect thereof shall amount to or exceed £20, and the dividends accruing on such securities, if or so soon as they shall amount to or exceed £20, shall be invested accordingly, without any Order or further request for that purpose.

(c.) Dividends accruing on funds or on investments or accumulations of funds lodged in Court under the 32nd section of the Act 36 Geo. III. cap. 52, or under the Act 10 & 11 Vict. cap. 96, prior to the commencement of the Chancery Funds Rules, 1872, shall, when or so soon as they amount to or exceed £20, be invested without any request.

74. *Loans under 36 Geo. III. c. 52, s. 32, and 10 & 11 Vict. c. 96, prior to 1st Jan., 1894, to be dealt with as if lodged under Trustee Act, 1893.*—Money or securities lodged in Court under the 32nd section of the Act 36 Geo. III. cap. 52, or under the 10 & 11 Vict. cap. 96, prior to the 1st of January, 1894, and securities purchased with such money, or the income thereof, shall, subject to any Order affecting the same made prior to the 1st of January, 1894, be dealt with in the same manner as if such money or securities had been lodged in court under the 42nd section of the Trustee Act, 1893.

75. *Investment stayed or discontinued on request.*—In all cases, upon a request signed by a solicitor acting on behalf of any person claiming to be entitled to or interested in securities in court, that the dividends or interest accruing on any specified securities may not be invested, being at any time left at the Pay Office, the Paymaster shall be at liberty to cease to invest any more dividends or interest accruing on such securities or to place the same on deposit until he has received a copy of a Schedule in that behalf.

VIII.—MONEY ON DEPOSIT, AND INTEREST THEREON.

76. *Money to be placed on deposit.*—Subject to the two Rules next following all money to be lodged in Court in the Chancery Division, including dividends received in respect of securities in Court and not otherwise directed to be dealt with, shall be placed on deposit without a request. But money arising by the sale, conversion, or payment off of securities in Court in that Division shall only be placed on deposit upon a request to that effect.

77. *Money not to be placed on deposit in certain cases.*—Money shall not be placed on deposit in the following cases:—

(a.) In any cause or matter in the King's Bench Division, or in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, or in Lunacy:

(b.) When lodged in the Chancery Division under the provisions of Order XXII. or of Rule 26 of Order XXXI. of the Rules of the Supreme Court, 1883:

(c.) When lodged under the standing orders of either House of Parliament, pursuant to the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 20 or any Act amending the same, in respect of works or undertakings to be executed under the authority of Parliament, or when lodged under Rule or Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade:

(d.) If lodged prior to the commencement of the Court of Chancery Funds Act, 1872, pursuant to the Copyhold Acts, or to section 69 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845:

(e.) When the amount is less than £20:

(f.) When an Order is made dealing with the money or any part of it otherwise than by directing it or the residue thereof to be placed on deposit or carried over:

(g.) When a request that the money shall not be placed on deposit, signed by a solicitor acting on behalf of a person claiming to be entitled to or interested in the money, is left at the Pay Office: Provided that the person making such request may at any time withdraw the same, and request that the money may be placed on deposit.

78. *When money shall be withdrawn from deposit.*—Money shall be withdrawn from deposit in the following cases:—

(a.) When and to such an amount as the money is by an Order directed to be dealt with, otherwise than by carrying over:

(b.) When the amount is reduced below £20:

(c.) Upon a request signed by a solicitor acting on behalf of a person interested, and countersigned by a Registrar or Master, containing a notification that the money is about to be dealt with by an Order.

79. *Time for placing money on deposit.*—The placing on deposit of money lodged in Court shall not be deferred beyond the last day of the month in which it shall be lodged in Court, or in which a request to place the same on deposit shall have been received at the Pay Office; but in the case of money lodged in Court on the last day of a month, or when a request as above is received on the last day of a month, the placing on deposit shall not be deferred beyond the last day of the following month.

80. *As to placing on deposit cash arising from conversion of Government securities.*—When an Order directs Government securities to be sold and the whole of the money arising thereby to be placed on deposit, and when such securities are realised by exchange as herein-after provided, such money shall be deemed to have been placed on deposit (without a request for that purpose) on the day on which such exchange shall be effected.

81. *No interest on fraction of £1.*—Interest upon money on deposit shall not be computed on a fraction of £1.

82. *For what periods interest is to be computed.*—Interest upon money on deposit shall accrue by calendar months, and shall not be computed for any less period than one month. Such interest shall begin on the first day of the calendar month next succeeding that in which the money is placed on deposit, and shall cease from the last day of the calendar month next preceding the day of the withdrawal of the money from deposit.

83. *When interest is to be credited.*—Interest which has accrued for or during the half years ending respectively the 31st of March and the 30th of September in every year on money then on deposit shall, on or before the 15th days of the months respectively following, be placed by the Paymaster to the credit to which such money shall be standing on every such half-yearly day. And when money on deposit is withdrawn from deposit, the interest thereon which has accrued and has not been credited shall be placed to the credit to which the money is then standing.

84. *Modes of calculating interest in certain cases on parts of money withdrawn.*—When money on deposit consists of sums which have been placed on deposit at different times, and an Order is made dealing with the money, and part of such money has to be withdrawn from deposit for the purpose of executing such Order, the part or parts of the money dealt with by such Order last placed and remaining on deposit at the time of such withdrawal shall, for the purpose of computing interest, be treated as so withdrawn, unless the Order otherwise directs.

85. *Placing of interest on deposit.*—Unless otherwise directed by an Order, interest credited on money on deposit shall, when or so soon as it amounts to or exceeds £20, be placed on deposit, and for the purpose of computing interest upon it shall be treated as having been placed on deposit on the last half-yearly day on which any such interest became due.

IX.—EXCHANGE OR CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH THE NATIONAL DEBT COMMISSIONERS.

86. *Exchanges of securities in lieu of actual purchases and sales.*—When Government securities in Court are directed to be sold, such securities may be realised by exchange in the Pay Office books in the manner hereinafter provided. And when money in Court is required to be invested in Government securities, such investment may be made by exchange in like manner.

87. *Manner of recording such exchanges.*—For the purpose of effecting any such exchange, an account of each description of Government securities shall be kept at the Pay Office, entitled "Exchange Accounts," and such accounts shall contain on the one side thereof the amount of securities received in exchange for money, and the amount of money received in exchange for securities, and on the other side thereof the amount of money and securities given in exchange for such securities and moneys respectively. The money value of the securities received or given in exchange under this

Rule shall be determined by the price of the day next following that on which the Paymaster is required or authorised to make the sale or investment; or if the money invested consist of dividends accrued on securities in Court, and previously to the accruing thereof required or authorised to be invested in Government securities, the price of the day next following that on which such dividends shall be placed by the Bank to the Pay Office Account, or if no price can be ascertained for such day then the price of the next following day for which it can be ascertained.

The price herein mentioned shall be, in the case of purchases, one-sixteenth per cent. above, and in the case of sales, one-sixteenth per cent. below, the Bank average price of the Government securities appearing in the account transmitted to the Comptroller General of the National Debt Office by the Cashiers of the Bank, a copy whereof shall be sent daily by the Bank to the Pay Office.

88. *Commission to be charged on exchanges and paid to the Exchequer.*] Upon every such sale or investment by exchange a commission shall be charged of one-eighth per cent. on the amount of money realised or invested, in lieu of any brokerage provided for by the Order or usually charged upon the sale or purchase of such securities; but no such charge for commission shall in any case be less than sixpence; and unless the payment thereof is otherwise provided for by the Order, such commission shall be deducted from the proceeds of the realisation or the amount to be invested respectively, or in case a specific amount of money is to be realised, the commission upon it shall also be realised by the exchange of an additional amount of the securities by which the realisation is to be effected; and when the payment of brokerage is otherwise provided for, the Paymaster shall not be required to give effect to any such exchange until such commission has been paid into the Bank to the Pay Office Account. Such commission when so paid in or realised and deducted as aforesaid shall be placed to an account in the Pay Office books for Commission on exchanges; and the amount so placed shall be dealt with as provided in Rule 67 (e) of these Rules.

89. *Periodical adjustment of exchange account.*] The Paymaster shall from time to time, but not less than once in every year, prepare and transmit to the National Debt Commissioners a statement of the result of the exchange operations under these Rules, showing the total amounts of each description of Government securities purchased by exchange and realised by exchange, respectively; and the total amounts of the cash charged and credited, respectively, in the Pay Office books as the money value of the securities exchanged. And the difference so arising between the amount of any description of Government securities standing to the credit of the Pay Office Account at the Bank and the amount of such securities appearing by the books of the Pay Office to be in Court, and also the difference between the money value nominally paid and nominally received for such securities, shall be forthwith adjusted as follows:—

(a.) If such statement shows that the total amount of any description of Government securities purchased by exchange is in excess of the total amount of the same description of securities realised by exchange, the amount of such excess of securities purchased by exchange shall be transferred by the National Debt Commissioners from their account at the Bank on behalf of the Supreme Court to the Pay Office Account at the Bank. And such transfer of securities shall be treated as a repayment by the said Commissioners, out of the money placed in their hands by the Paymaster on behalf of the Supreme Court, of the difference between the cash charged and credited respectively in the Pay Office books in respect of such exchanges, as shown in the said statement.

(b.) If such statement shows that the total amount of any description of Government securities purchased by exchange is less than the total amount of the same description of securities realised by exchange, the amount of excess of securities realised by exchange shall be transferred by the Paymaster to the account at the Bank of the National Debt Commissioners on behalf of the Supreme Court. And the money value of the securities so transferred (being the difference between the cash charged and credited, respectively, in the Pay Office books in respect of such exchanges, as shown in the said statement) shall be placed by the National Debt Commissioners to the credit of the account kept by them of money placed in their hands by the Paymaster on behalf of the Supreme Court.

90. *Adjustment of dividends on Government securities in Court.*] The Paymaster shall from time to time prepare and transmit to the National Debt Commissioners a statement showing the amount of the dividends, less income tax, which became payable in the period to which such statement relates, on the Government securities in Court (at the closing of the Bank books for such dividends) as shown by the Pay Office books, and the amount of the dividends received in the same period on the Government securities standing to the credit of the Pay Office Account at the Bank; and the difference appearing thereby shall be adjusted as follows:—

(a.) If the amount of dividends payable shall have exceeded the amount of dividends received, the amount of the difference shall be credited by the National Debt Commissioners to the account kept by them of money placed in their hands by the Paymaster on behalf of the Supreme Court.

(b.) If the amount of dividends received shall have exceeded the amount of dividends payable, the amount of the difference shall be transferred by the Paymaster to the account of the Bank of the National Debt Commissioners on behalf of the Supreme Court.

91. *Surplus of money on the Pay Office Account to be transferred to the National Debt Commissioners.*] When the money to the credit of the Pay Office Account is, in the opinion of the Paymaster, in excess of the amount required for the purpose of making current payments, he shall transfer the amount of such excess from the Pay Office Account to the

account at the Bank of the National Debt Commissioners on behalf of the Supreme Court, and shall notify such transfer to the said Commissioners.

92. *Deficiency of money on the Pay Office Account to be made good by National Debt Commissioners.*] When the money to the credit of the Pay Office Account is, in the opinion of the Paymaster, insufficient for the purpose of making current payments, the National Debt Commissioners, upon a request in writing of the Paymaster, shall forthwith transfer from their account at the Bank on behalf of the Supreme Court to the Pay Office Account the amount of money specified in such request.

93. *National Debt Commissioners to give credit for interest on money on deposit.*] The Paymaster shall, after the 31st March and 30th September in every year, certify to the National Debt Commissioners the amount of interest on money on deposit which has accrued for or during the half years respectively ending on those days; and the National Debt Commissioners, as soon thereafter as may be, shall place such amount to the credit of the account kept by them of money placed in their hands by the Paymaster on behalf of the Supreme Court, and shall cause the amount of income tax (if any) chargeable on such interest to be paid to the account at the Bank of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

X.—Calculation of Residues, Evidence of Life, &c.

94. *Calculations of residues to be made in Pay Office.*] For the purpose of ascertaining the amounts of any residue or aliquot part of money or securities dealt with by an Order, when such amounts cannot be stated in the Payment Schedule and are not directed to be certified, or otherwise ascertained by any means provided by the Order, or by these Rules, the necessary calculations shall be made in the Pay Office: Provided that the Paymaster may require such calculations to be first stated in a certificate signed by the solicitor of the party interested.

95. *Evidence of life, &c.*] When any person is entitled, under an Order, to receive dividends or other periodical payments from the Pay Office, and the Paymaster requires evidence of life or of the fulfilment of any conditions affecting such payments, such evidence may be furnished by a declaration signed by a solicitor acting on behalf of such person, or by a declaration signed by the person entitled to the payment, and attested by a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner to Administer Oaths, Notary Public, Clerk in Holy Orders, a Minister of religion, acting as resident within the town or district where he attests, a banker, or the agent or manager of a bank within the United Kingdom, or a registered medical practitioner in attendance on the declarant: and the Paymaster shall act on such evidence unless in any case he thinks fit to require such evidence to be by statutory declaration or affidavit. The Paymaster may prescribe, with the approval of the Treasury, the terms in which such declaration or affidavit shall be made, and the forms to be used for that purpose. The provisions of this Rule shall apply to Orders made before these Rules come into operation, notwithstanding anything as to evidence in such Orders contained.

96. *Affidavits in other cases.*] When in carrying into effect the directions of an Order evidence is required by the Paymaster for any purposes other than those included in the immediately preceding Rules, he may receive and act upon an affidavit, or upon a statutory declaration, and every such affidavit or statutory declaration shall be filed in the Central Office when the Paymaster shall consider it necessary.

(To be continued.)

Law Societies.

The Yorkshire Board of Legal Studies.

The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Board of Legal Studies was held the Hotel Metropole, Leeds, on the 9th inst. Mr. F. J. MURBY, of York, presided.

The report of Professor W. B. Phillips, of the University of Leeds, stated that during the session there had been thirty-three students. About fifty per cent. of the Leeds articled clerks had passed through the classes. Sixteen students had been reading for the final examination of the Law Society, of whom five had been preparing for the LL.B. degrees of the Victoria University of Manchester and the University of London. The classes in commercial law had been attended by four students.

Mr. J. G. BUTCHER, M.P., in moving the adoption of the report, said he had discussed with the Attorney-General the desirability of increasing the grant to the society. The Attorney-General, while expressing himself fully sensible of the work the board were doing, said he was afraid it was not possible to increase the grant from the funds he had. Everyone who was interested in legal education must be gratified at the progress which the board had made. A good training in the groundwork of law was of the utmost value, and they were giving the articled clerks of that great country the chance of a really sound education.

Mr. T. ROBINSON seconded the motion, which was carried.

Messrs. A. Copson Peake and C. Lupton were re-elected auditor; and his Honour Judge Bompas, and Messrs. J. G. BUTCHER, K.C., M.P., E. E. MEAK (Darlington), J. SYKES (Huddersfield), and E. WILSON (Leeds) were elected on the council for the ensuing year.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging a vote of thanks for his services, congratulated the board on the position that had been reached. The future of the articled clerks in Yorkshire, he said, was of a hopeful character, and if they failed to become law students and missed the opportunity before them, the public would suffer. English people, he added, were uncertain of the right estimate to place on the solicitor of the twentieth century, and were preparing to involve their country in a net of officialism which would strangle the life of the people. Solicitors, how-

ever, intended to hold their own, and prove their profession to be a learned profession, and learning would be of primary importance during the next fifty years. If the family solicitor were replaced by a salaried official, it would be one more nail in the coffin of the family life of the nation.

Bristol Incorporated Law Society.

The following are extracts from the report of the council:

The Public Trustee Bill.—Two Bills affecting the legal profession—namely, the Land Values Assessment and Rating Bill and the Public Trustee and Executor Bill, were introduced into the House of Commons. Both were read a second time, and subsequently the latter was referred to the Grand Committee on Law, and, as amended by it was further considered by the House, and considerable progress was made with it, but it was ultimately abandoned, as was also the first-named Bill. The council gave much attention to the consideration of both Bills, but more particularly to the latter, and by the efforts of the Law Society, in conjunction with the Associated Provincial Law Societies, assisted by the individual efforts of this and other provincial law societies, many important amendments were obtained. The Bill was of a far-reaching character, and would not only have seriously interfered with the just and legitimate work of the profession, but would, it is considered, have increased the trouble and expense of the administration of estates of deceased persons by the still further extension of "Officialism." The same or a Bill similar to it in many respects will, most likely, be brought forward again, and the council will endeavour to obtain the earliest information on the matter.

Audience before Justices under the Licensing Acts.—The council are glad to be able to state that the magistrates for this city made the following rule in reference hereto, namely: "That in all applications to be made pursuant to the Licensing Acts, 1828 to 1904, to the licensing committee or to the whole body of justices acting in and for the city and county of Bristol, the party applying or desiring to be heard may be heard in person or by his solicitor or counsel, and that all persons interested in such application or in opposing the same shall have the same privileges." The thanks of the council are due to Mr. Gore, the magistrates' clerk, for his kind assistance in the matter. A rule to the same effect has also, it is believed, been made by the quarter sessions for the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts.

Legal Education.—The council are also glad to be able to report the receipt of a grant of £75 for this year from the Law Society in aid of the above, and it is hoped that the grant may become an annual one. Since the last report three courses of law lectures have been delivered, one in Michaelmas Term, 1904, on "Elementary Practical Conveyancing," by Mr. G. H. Boucher, solicitor, and two in Hilary Term, 1905, one for senior students, on "Equity," by Mr. Walter Strachan, barrister-at-law, and one for junior students, on "Personal Property," by Mr. Alan Chilton, solicitor. The entries for these lectures were, for those on "Elementary Practical Conveyancing," 19; and on "Equity" and "Personal Property" jointly, 20. The lecturers' reports of the attendance at and general results of the lectures were satisfactory.

Law Students' Journal.

Law Students' Societies.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.—Oct. 17.—Chairman, Mr. R. P. Croom Johnson.—The subject for debate was: "That the case of *Saunders v. Shafte* (1905, 1 Ch. 126) was wrongly decided." Mr. E. Foss opened in the affirmative, Mr. Neville Tebbutt seconded in the affirmative; Mr. A. C. Dowling opened in the negative, Mr. W. M. Pleadwell seconded in the negative. The following members also spoke: Messrs. Hill, Waterson, P. M. C. Hart, G. C. Bladgen, Oates, and Cornock. The motion was lost by nine votes.

BIRMINGHAM LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY.—Oct. 17.—Mr. F. S. Pearson, LL.B., in the chair.—The following was the subject for debate: "A. is the tenant of C. in respect of a house of humble character. B., the tenant's wife, on her husband's behalf, intimates to C. that the kitchen floor is in urgent need of repair, but no practical notice is taken of her information, though the landlord through his agent agrees to put things right on the tenant agreeing to withdraw his notice to quit. Subsequently the flooring gives way and B., the tenant's wife, is severely injured. Has B. any ground of action against C.?" Mr. S. Morris opened in the affirmative; Mr. J. H. Round in the negative. The following also spoke: Messrs. J. H. D. Osborn, A. R. O'Connor, J. Cohen, C. L. A. Ducheman, J. H. Gold, LL.B., F. G. Smith, T. B. Fitch, W. Kentish, J. J. Pritchard, A. J. Gateley, and J. E. Hall-Wright. After the leaders on both sides had replied, the chairman summed up, and the voting resulted as follows: For the affirmative 18, and for the negative 6. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

The *Standard*, commenting on the references to Land Transfer made at the Leeds meeting, expresses the opinion that, "In spite of previous failures, it may be found that a proper system of land registration is feasible, satisfactory, and cheap; but we do not seem to have found that system yet, and the demand of the solicitors for an inquiry into the working of the Act, which, after all, was only passed as an experiment, is a demand which the public should support, and to which the Government should accede."

The Chancellors of the Nineteenth Century Considered as Law Reformers.

A PAPER read at the Leeds meeting of the Law Society by Mr. E. K. Blyth (London):

The nineteenth century has been productive of greater and more varied legal reforms in this country than any of its predecessors. The simplification of our land laws, the consolidation of our courts of justice, the reform of the Common Law and Chancery procedure, the creation of popularly elected municipal bodies of magnitude varying from great corporations to humble parish councils, and the substitution of a humane criminal code for the cruel system which existed at the beginning of the century, are reforms of the greatest importance to all the inhabitants of our country. A large proportion of these reforms have been initiated by the Lord Chancellors of the century, and it will, I think, be a subject of some interest shortly to sketch the progress made during the tenure of office of each Chancellor, and to review the influence which each has brought to bear upon the law reforms of his time. It would be outside the scope of this paper to deal with reforms of a political character, such as the Reform Acts of 1832, 1867, and 1884, and the removal of religious disabilities, or even the great Act by which slavery was abolished in British dominions. I shall, therefore, only refer to the Acts which—although some are associated with other names—may be assumed to have been either introduced or specially considered by the Chancellors as the chief legal advisers of the Crown.

On the 14th of April, 1801, Lord Eldon, who was already Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was also appointed, in succession to Lord Loughborough, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, and for some time held both offices. He held that of Lord Chancellor (except for one year when the Great Seal passed to Lord Erskine) until April, 1827. As a lawyer he was certainly great, but as a reformer he has left a record of persistent opposition to progress of every kind. With one exception he resisted every proposition of legal reform, and such amendments as were made in his time were carried against him. In 1807 he opposed and threw out a Bill for establishing parochial schools. In 1811 and 1813 he opposed and defeated Sir Samuel Romilly's Bills for repealing the punishment of death for small thefts. In 1815 he threw out a Bill for making freeholds liable for debt, and in 1824 he opposed and threw out the Dissenters Marriage Bill. After the termination of his office he continued his opposition to all reform. He opposed Bills for criminal reform, for the amendment of the law of real property, and for the reform of the Court of Chancery. He also opposed the Municipal Reform Bill and the Bill of 1837 which became the Wills Act. And he even, in his hatred of railways, opposed and threw out the first Great Western Railway Bill. The only Bills he ever cordially supported were for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, for putting down public meetings, for rendering persons convicted a second time for a political libel subject to transportation beyond the seas, and for extending the laws against high treason. The only Bill in the nature of reform which he introduced was the Bill passed in 1819 for abolishing trial by battle in real actions and doing away with appeals of murder, which calls to mind such a curious ancient custom that I may perhaps shortly remind you of it. Trial by battle in real actions had been introduced by William the Conqueror, and had been practised as recently as the reign of Elizabeth, when lists were erected and the champions fought in Tothill Fields before the judges of the Common Pleas. Such a trial might still have been demanded by either party. An appeal of murder had been prosecuted in the previous year in the Court of King's Bench by the brother of a murdered woman against the man whom he charged with the murder. Lord Campbell, in his *Life of Lord Eldon*, tells us that he himself saw the accused man (technically called the appellee), on being required to plead, throw down his gauntlet on the floor and claim to establish his innocence by battle. We can hardly realize that until so recent a date a battle—not a contest with gloves, but an actual fight for life or death with swords—might have been ordered to take place before the judges of the Court of King's Bench; and that if the appellee killed his opponent or completely disabled him, he would have been pronounced innocent and released, while if the appellee were conquered and disabled he would, if not killed in the fight, be pronounced guilty and hanged. Yet such was in 1818 declared to be the law by the full Court of King's Bench, presided over by Lord Ellenborough, as you will find in the report of the case of *Ashford v. Thornton* in 1 *Barnewall & Alderson*, p. 405. And strange to say the law sanctioning an appeal of murder, which might even be brought after an acquittal before a jury, and in which the Crown had no right to pardon, was considered by Lord Holt and other eminent lawyers to be "a glorious badge of the rights and privileges of Englishmen." Lord Erskine's tenure of office during the Ministry of Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville lasted only a year, and nothing appears to have been done by him in the way of law reform. But Lord Lyndhurst, who succeeded Lord Eldon in 1827, carried through in his three periods of office—about nine years in all—several useful Acts. His first Chancellorship (1827-30) was a period in which Parliament was so fully engaged upon the great questions of Catholic Emancipation and the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, that the reforms of the law of real property and others which were greatly needed were postponed. The only Acts which I find to have been passed in that period are Lord Tenterden's Act of 1829 requiring certain acknowledgments to be in writing, and an Act of 1830 abolishing the Great Sessions of Wales, and bringing Wales and Chester within the jurisdiction of the English courts.

Lord Brougham, who succeeded Lord Lyndhurst's first term and held the Great Seal from 1830 to 1834, was a very energetic law reformer, and several important reforms were carried by him. He had commenced his efforts for reform in the House of Commons, and it was under his influence that a Common Law Commission was appointed in 1828 and a commission on real property law in 1829. It was during Brougham's Chancellorship that Parliament, although it had to carry through such great measures as the Reform Act of 1832 and the Poor Law Act of 1834, nevertheless found time to pass the Truck Act of 1831 and some of the reforms of real property law which had been reported by the commissioners as urgently necessary. Real estate was, in case of the owner's death, made liable for his debts; the Inheritance Act was altered by the admission of the half-blood to inherit; a statute of limitations for real estate was passed fixing twenty years as the length of possession (reduced in 1874 to twelve years); and the Prescription Act, 1832, fixing the periods of time in which positive easements may by undisputed enjoyment become legal rights, and making statutory the negative easement (rejected in Scotland and America), by which a man opening a window over his neighbour's land may deprive him of the power to build on it unless within twenty years the neighbour erects a defensive screen. The ancient fiction by which pretended actions called fines and recoveries had been employed to enable married women to dispose of their land and to bar entails was also terminated. It is strange that in previous centuries no proposal had been made to put an end to these curious fictions which had been familiar even in Shakespeare's time, nearly three centuries before. For you will remember Hamlet's words to the gravedigger: "Why may not that be the skull of a lawyer? This fellow might be in 's time a great buyer of land with his statutes, his recognizances, his fines, his double vouchers, his recoveries." Brougham also advocated the establishment of a system of local courts for the recovery of small debts. But this great reform was not passed into law till 1846—twelve years later. Another reform of Brougham's, which he carried many years after his Chancellorship, was an amendment of the law of evidence. Lord Denman, in 1843, had carried an Act authorizing persons interested in an action, except the parties thereto and their husbands or wives, to give evidence, and this exception was repealed, and the rule of evidence now existing established as to civil actions by Brougham's Acts of 1851 and 1853, since supplemented by an Act of 1869. This amendment has been so valuable a step in advance that one wonders now that, before its enactment, justice could have been administered and the whole facts of a case put before a jury without the parties' own evidence. Yet, curiously enough, we learn from Lord Campbell that Lord Truro, the then Chancellor, strongly disapproved it.

The next Chancellor on our list is Lord Cottenham, who held office from 1835 to 1841, and again (after Lord Lyndhurst's return to the Woolsack for his final term of five years) from 1846 to 1849. The great Act of his first term was the Wills Act, 1837, which reformed and simplified the testamentary law of the country, and has remained, with one or two modifications, the English code on that subject. Other Acts passed during Lord Cottenham's first Chancellorship were the Tithe Commutation Act, 1835; the Copyhold Enfranchisement Act, 1841, by which facilities were enacted for the gradual conversion of copyholds into freeholds on the initiative of either lord or tenant; and the Real Property Act of 1841, dispensing with the old formality of a lease for a year as a foundation for a release. This Act provided that a release in pursuance of that Act should be as effectual as a lease and release, but was soon superseded by the Act of 1845, enacting that land should lie in grant as well as in livery.

Lord Cottenham's second term of office (1846-1849) is specially remarkable for the passing of the County Courts Act. The establishment of local courts had been strenuously advocated by Jeremy Bentham, and in 1833 was recommended by a Royal Commission. But it was not till 1846 that the County Courts Act for the recovery of small debts under £20 was passed. This limit, as we know, was extended to £50 under Lord Truro, and still further in 1903, by Sir Albert Rollit's Act, to £100; while Equity, Admiralty, Bankruptcy, and other jurisdictions have been entrusted to county courts.

Lord Lyndhurst's final term of office (1841-1846) included (in addition to the Real Property Act of 1845, already mentioned) some useful reforms. The first Act for facilitating the formation of companies—namely, by a deed of settlement followed by a certificate of incorporation, was passed in 1844, with another Act providing means for winding them up. An Act for facilitating inclosure of common lands was passed in 1845, and in the same year the Companies Clauses Act, 1845, and the Lands Clauses Act, 1845, by which the special Acts required by railway and other statutory companies are so materially shortened, was placed on the Statute Book. The Bankruptcy Act of 1844, which introduced a judicial system for traders and appointed local commissioners, and an Insolvent Debtors Act for other debtors, passed in 1846, were useful at the time but have been since superseded. Lord Campbell, who occupied the Woolsack for a short period some years subsequently, is specially associated with two Acts which he carried during Lord Lyndhurst's second Chancellorship. His Libel Act of 1843 enacted that the truth of a libel might be pleaded in answer to a prosecution for misdemeanour; and his Fatal Accidents Act, 1846, for the first time enabled the representatives of a man who had died in consequence of an accident due to negligence to recover damages. Prior to that Act it was a misfortune for a stage-coach proprietor whose coach had been negligently upset if a passenger saved his life. In that case the proprietor might be liable for heavy damages; but if he was killed there was no redress, the action for negligence being a personal action which died with him. During the short Chancellorship of Lord St. Leonards—the session of 1852—great reforms took place in the procedure of the Courts of Common Law and Equity. The celebrated Common Law Procedure Act of that year, amongst other things, put an end to the

curious fiction invented by Lord Chief Justice Rolle during the Protectorate, by which proceedings for recovery of land were taken. An imaginary plaintiff (John Doe) alleged that the claimant had granted him a lease of the land, and that he had been forcibly ousted by an imaginary trespasser (Richard Roe), called the casual ejector, who then gave notice of the claim on him to the real defendant, and the latter was only permitted to defend his title upon condition of admitting these fictions. Besides the abolition of this curious plan, many other reforms in procedure were effected by the Act of 1852, and still further improvements made by the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854, during Lord Cranworth's Chancellorship. By the latter Act equitable defences were allowed to be pleaded at law, and the previous practice of applying to the Court of Chancery to restrain by injunction on equitable grounds an action in a court of common law was put an end to. Both these Acts, however, were introduced on the report of the Common Law Commissioners and did not originate with the Chancellors.

Lord St. Leonards, who was a great real property lawyer, introduced in the year 1859—some years after he left the Woolsack—the Real Property Act of 1859 associated with his name, comprising several useful amendments of a practical nature.

Lord Cranworth—our next Chancellor—held office for two periods, together amounting to ten years (1852 to 1858 and 1862 to 1866). During his Chancellorship several valuable reforms were introduced, some of which, however, though supported by him, are associated with other names. The principle of allowing the formation of a statutory partnership with limited liability was affirmed by the first Companies Act of 1856. This Act, which was repealed and re-enacted with considerable amendments in 1862, was, perhaps, the greatest alteration of legal principle which had been made. Its great advocate was Lord Bramwell, who suggested the addition of the word "limited" to the title as a notice to persons dealing with the company that the liability of shareholders was limited. Other Acts of Lord Cranworth's time placed the probate of wills, previously an ecclesiastical function, under a court of law, and created a court empowered to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii*, which had up to that time been the subject of special Acts of Parliament. The latter Bill was carried in the House of Commons by Sir Richard Bethell (afterwards Lord Westbury) against the persistent opposition of Mr. Gladstone. Other steps for the improvement of the laws of real property were the Act of 1856, giving the Court of Chancery power to authorize leases and sales of settled estates (for which private Acts had always previously been requisite); an Act of 1853, giving to the Lord Chancellor powers in respect of leases of the property of lunatics; the Infants Settlement Act, 1855, authorizing the execution by infants of marriage settlements; the Improvement of Land Act, 1864, enabling tenants for life to raise money for certain specified improvements; and the first of the Acts known (from the name of their proposer) as the Locking King Acts, by which an heir or devise inheriting mortgaged land takes it *cum onere*. A useful Act, called the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856, was also passed by Lord Cranworth. Lord Westbury's best known effort at reform was the Act of 1862, which first introduced a registry of titles to land. But this only provided for absolute or indefeasible titles, and the elaborate investigation of all titles by counsel, with the verification of exact boundaries, made it so dilatory and expensive that in 1870 it was reported by a Royal Commission to have been a failure. Landowners were at first, on theoretical grounds, disposed to favour it, and it certainly received a fair trial. In 1866 the number of titles registered amounted to 105; but the expense and delay of the system proved so great that in 1870 the number of registered titles fell to twenty-nine, and in 1875 to four. In the course of twenty years 488 properties were registered under the Act, of which 131 were subsequently removed from the register. Another of Lord Westbury's plans of reform was the formation of a digest of law on the plan of the Code Napoleon. But this was too vast an undertaking and fell through, and all that it has been possible to effect has been the codifying of some separate branches of law. It was during Lord Westbury's Chancellorship that the Companies Act, 1862, already referred to, which still remains the chief Act regulating companies, was passed. This, however, cannot be regarded as a new reform, but only a revision of an adopted enactment with the advantage of six years' experience.

I do not find any new reform during Lord Chelmsford's two terms of office—three years in all. An extension of Locke-King's first Act, an Act for the Protection of Metropolitan Commons, and the Companies Act, 1867, are those most worthy of note as having been passed during his tenure of the Woolsack.

I now come to Lord Cairns and Lord Selborne, whom I may take together, as, although belonging to opposite political parties, they co-operated in legal reform, and to their efforts were due some of the most important, most valuable, and most carefully considered reforms of the century. They occupied the Woolsack alternately from 1868 to 1885, with the exception of a short interval of two years, when Lord Selborne's conscientious refusal to support Mr. Gladstone's Irish Disestablishment measures, and therefore to accept the Chancellorship, led to the appointment of Lord Hatherley. During the tenure of office of the last-named Chancellor the only important social reform passed through Parliament was the Education Act, 1870, generally associated with the name of Mr. Forster. It was to Lord Selborne, cordially helped by Lord Cairns, that we owe the Judicature Acts, 1873 and 1875, by which the whole of the superior courts of England were consolidated in one Supreme Court, and the fusion of law and equity, towards which a step had been taken in 1854, was effected. Lord Selborne had in 1867 moved in the House of Commons for a Royal Commission to inquire into the constitution of the courts, and it was on the lines recommended by that commission that this great consolidation was framed. The Act of 1873 was passed during the Chancellorship of Lord Selborne, and the supplemental Act of 1875 during that of

Lord Cairns. So highly did Lord Selborne value the achievement that in his memoirs he says of it: "If I leave any monument behind me which will bear the test of time it may be this." Next in importance to this great Act are the real property reforms effected by the Conveyancing Acts, 1881 and 1882, and the Settled Land Act, 1882. By the Conveyancing Acts a number of valuable provisions are enacted for the simplification of dealings with real property, and conveyances and mortgages are reduced to the most concise form. By the third Act settled land was rendered free and marketable, power being vested in the tenant for life to sell it, with full and adequate protection for the reversioners by the appointment of trustees for the receipt of the purchase-money. Another valuable reform effected during this period was that relating to married women. For centuries a husband on his marriage said to his wife "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," while the legal effect of marriage was exactly the opposite—a wife's personal property and the income of her realty (except for the limited protection given by her equity to a settlement) becoming the property of her husband. This cruel injustice was remedied by the Married Women's Property Acts, 1870 and 1882. Other useful minor amendments of the law were also enacted, some of which I may very shortly specify. The Partition Acts, 1868 and 1876, had the effect of facilitating the dealing with joint property, including land in which an infant is interested. In 1869 imprisonment for debt was abolished, and in 1871 a Lodgers' Goods Protection Act was passed, protecting lodgers from the seizure of their goods under a distress.

In 1874 an Infants Relief Act was passed, by which promises made by an infant are declared *ipso facto* void and incapable of ratification. In 1877 the Contingent Remainders Act was passed, by which the liability of contingent remainders to destruction by the expiration of the previous life estate (partially dealt with by the Real Property Act, 1845) was abolished. And in 1875 and 1883 Agricultural Holdings Acts were passed for the protection of agricultural tenants.

One Act of Lord Cairns should be specially mentioned—the Land Transfer Act, 1875. The experience of Lord Westbury's Act of 1862 had shown that the expense and delay attendant on the registration of indefeasible titles prevented landowners from availing themselves of it, and in 1870 a Royal Commission had reported that it was a failure, and recommended a system of registration with a merely possessory title. Lord Cairns adopted this recommendation, and under his Act titles might be registered either as absolute, qualified (that is, absolute except for some specified defect), or possessory. This system, a voluntary one, remained the law until the Act of 1897, which will be referred to later on. Another subject dealt with during the period now under review introduced a principle which was new and, I submit, unsound. In 1869 and 1883 Acts wholly reconstructing the law of bankruptcy were passed. By the latter Act an official department of the Board of Trade was created, with a staff for the collection and distribution of bankrupt estates, business which is not of a public nature, and is better done for themselves by the parties interested—namely, the creditors. On a receiving order being made, all estates vest in an official receiver, and remain under his management unless and until withdrawn by resolution of the creditors, passed at a meeting called and presided over by him. Prior to that Act the creditors had elected their own assignees at a meeting called for the purpose, with whom was associated an official assignee. In 1885 Lord Halsbury became Chancellor, and has held that office till the present year, except during two intervals—together about four years—when the Woolpack was occupied by Lord Herschell. I do not find any important reform carried by Lord Herschell, but the principle of consolidation Acts, summarizing the law on special subjects, was continued during the Chancellorship of both Lord Herschell and Lord Halsbury. The law relating to trustees was codified by an Act of 1888, repealed and re-enacted, with amendments, in 1893. The law of partnership and the law relating to lunacy were similarly codified in 1890. In 1891 the Tithe Act, consolidating the law on that subject, was passed. The law relating to Bills of Exchange had been codified in 1882 under Lord Selborne, and in 1893 Lord Herschell carried a useful mercantile Act of a similar kind, called the Sale of Goods Act. In 1894 Lord Herschell also consolidated the Copyhold Acts. Several useful improvements of the law have been carried during Lord Halsbury's Chancellorship. In 1886 an Act was carried by Mr. Bryce protecting a mother from being deprived of the guardianship of her children. The Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, the Land Charges Act, 1888, the Intestates Estates Act, 1890 (by which a prior right to £500 in division of an intestate estate is secured by a widow who has no children), and a small extension of the Thellusson Act are all useful Acts. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, providing compensation for workmen in case of accidents, was introduced by Mr. Chamberlain, and though the principle seems a sound one, it has given rise to more litigation than any other single Act. The Act of 1898, by which accused persons and their wives or husbands are made competent witnesses in criminal cases, extends to its extreme limit the principle which had been adopted in civil cases by Lord Brougham's Acts of 1851 and 1853. The Money-lenders Act, 1900, has imposed statutory restrictions on a class of persons whose vocation is not considered beneficial to the community. There are, however, two Acts passed by Lord Halsbury which carry further the unsound principle of placing in the hands of an official department business which would be better and more economically transacted by accountants selected by the persons interested. By the Companies Act, 1890, which follows the lines of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, the effect of a winding-up order being made by the court is that the whole assets of the company are taken possession of by an official receiver. Until a meeting of creditors he is automatically the provisional liquidator. And although at that meeting the creditors may resolve to appoint their own liquidator, the conditions under which they can appoint proxies to vote are such as to throw unfair difficulties in the way of carrying such a resolution. The

official receiver may hold proxies entitling him to vote as he thinks fit, but a creditor cannot give his solicitor or any other person than a clerk in his regular employ more than a special proxy to vote for or against a particular person. The result is that in a large number of cases the official receiver is appointed liquidator, thereby securing a considerable commission for the department. That official liquidations are not popular among creditors is shown by the annual report of the Inspector-General, who states that the percentage of compulsory liquidations is gradually declining, and is now only 5 per cent. of the total number of liquidations, while even of that small proportion one-third are taken out of the official hands as soon as the creditors are able to pass a resolution. The only remaining Act of Lord Halsbury's to which I have to refer is the Land Transfer Act of 1897, by which it was proposed gradually to make the registration system of Lord Cairns' Act of 1875 compulsory throughout the kingdom; but an experiment was to be made in one county (London being selected) upon the result of which the extension would depend, and no county was to be subjected to compulsion except at the request of its county council. This Act has the same unsound principle as the Bankruptcy and Companies Acts—viz., the creation of a public office to transact business for private citizens which they have hitherto done for themselves. It also includes a second indefensible principle—viz., that those vendors and purchasers of land in any district to which the Act is applied who do not desire to avail themselves of the alleged benefit offered to them, but to transact their own business between themselves, shall nevertheless be compelled (by an enactment that their own sealed deeds shall be inoperative to pass the legal estate in land) to carry out their purchase through a public official, and to pay the additional fees for doing so. These fees have been more than doubled since 1875. I do not suggest that there are not cases in which the power of registering an estate may be beneficial. The owner of a large building estate who is disposing of it in lots may find it remunerative to be able to offer to purchasers a free transfer of an absolute title. But the cases of simple transfers are only part of the transactions in land. There are a very large number in which special conditions have to be included in the deeds which cannot be comprised in the registered transfer. And in these cases additional deeds become necessary, involving a double title, viz., the registered title and the unregistered title. I have had in my own experience a special instance of this. A Scotch insurance office with a London branch, for whom I act, have adopted a specially useful method of making advances on property, the condition being that the loan shall be repayable by instalments in ten or twenty years, at the option of the borrower, with the additional provision that in case of his death before the complete repayment of the instalments the balance shall be deemed discharged by way of insurance, so that his widow shall have her house or property free. The actuarial tables published include the cost of the mortgage, and are applicable to the whole of Scotland and England except London, where an additional charge has to be borne by the borrower consequent on the extra expense of registry. The extraordinary feature of this alteration of the law is that it is the only measure of the century in which coercion has been applied to citizens of the country to compel them to avail themselves of a new method of business, when they have for more than twenty years had the opportunity of accepting it, but the great majority have considered it would not be beneficial. It is in direct violation of one of the main principles of the law reforms advocated by Jeremy Bentham and adopted after his death, which has been epitomized by Mr. A. V. Dicey in his interesting lectures on Law and Public Opinion in England as follows—viz.: "Legislation should aim at the removal of all those restrictions on the free action of an individual which are not necessary for securing the like freedom on the part of his neighbours." The Act has been applied compulsorily as regards London contrary to an immense body of opinion, and as regards the City in opposition to its energetic protest. Lords Herschell and Halsbury, the only Chancellors who have supported the principle of coercion, were eminent common law lawyers without any conveyancing experience. On the other hand, Lord Cairns expressed himself in the strongest manner in opposition to any attempt to apply compulsion. Lord Thring, a specially eminent and experienced conveyancing lawyer, agreed with him, and in 1879 a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the question reported that compulsory registration was not feasible. The objection to the application of coercion cannot be put better or more concisely than in the words of Mr. C. F. Brickdale, who is now the Registrar. He concludes an able and eloquent passage in a book published by him some years ago on the subject of Land Registration with the words "either compulsion is unnecessary or it is unjust." I have now concluded my review of the reform of English law effected under the auspices of successive Chancellors during the nineteenth century, the most remarkable in our annals for legal progress. How entirely the spirit of reform had been wanting in previous centuries may be inferred from the facts I have mentioned—namely, that a barbaric remnant of feudal times still remained part of our law, and that fictitious actions, imaginary persons, and untrue pleadings had been devised by the lawyers of previous times to carry out simple business transactions, and remained part of our legal system for hundreds of years, because Parliament never thought of substituting simple methods for them. Our first energetic reformer was Lord Brougham, and his work was continued in a business-like method by Lords Lyndhurst, Cottenham, and Cranworth. But the greatest constructive reformers of the century are certainly Lords Selborne and Cairns, whose great abilities have been universally recognized. Their valuable reforms have been cordially welcomed by the legal profession, and have been of the greatest public advantage. I trust I have not trespassed unduly on your time, and that the sketch I have been able to lay before you of the legal progress of the nineteenth century, and the influence exercised on it by the successive heads of the law may be of some interest to you, and possibly of some use in considering the direction of future reforms.

Legal News.

Appointments.

Mr. JOHN SCOTT FOX, K.C., has been appointed Chancellor of the County Palatine of Durham.

Mr. W. P. GRATWICK BOXALL, K.C., has been appointed Recorder of Rye in the place of Mr. Robert Henry Hurst, deceased.

Mr. R. H. VERNON WRAGGE, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Recorder of Pontefract, in the place of Mr. Thomas R. D. Wright, resigned on appointment as Recorder of Bradford.

Changes in Partnerships. Dissolutions.

THOMAS FRANCIS GODDARD, ARTHUR WILLIAM STANTON, and ARTHUR GLENTON HUDSON, solicitors (Goddard, Stanton, & Hudson), St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London. Oct. 11.

[Gazette, Oct. 13.

RICHARD BETTON BETTON-FOSTER and JOHN CHARLES WADHAM, solicitors (Evans, Foster, & Wadham), 2, Gray's-inn-square, London. Sept. 29. John Charles Wadham will continue to carry on the said business at the same address, in partnership with Norman Charles Barracough and Charles Bertram Betton-Foster, under the style or firm of Evans, Wadham, & Co.

[Gazette, Oct. 17.

General.

The death is announced of Sir William John Menzies, W.S., agent to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Sir William received the honour of knighthood in 1903.

Mr. Justice Bucknill has fixed the following commission days for the Autumn Assizes on the Midland Circuit: Aylesbury, Tuesday, November 7th; Bedford, Friday, November 10th; Northampton, Tuesday, November 14th; Leicester, Saturday, November 18th; Lincoln, Thursday, November 23rd; Nottingham, Tuesday, November 28th; Derby, Saturday, December 2nd; Warwick, Thursday, December 7th; Birmingham, Tuesday, December 12th. Mr. Justice Kennedy will join Mr. Justice Bucknill at Birmingham.

An important legal point affecting the relations between husband and wife has, says the *Evening Standard*, just been settled at Buffalo, U.S.A. Starting to go through her husband's pockets while he was asleep, a lady was shocked and pained to find her finger unexpectedly seized in the hostile grasp of a rat-trap. With characteristically feminine appreciation of the humour of the situation, she promptly brought a lawsuit against her Machiavellian spouse for the injuries thus inflicted upon her hand. Given this delicate point to decide, the magistrate shewed truly judicial impartiality. He did not deny the inalienable right of a wife to search the marital pockets, but at the same time confirmed the corresponding right of the husband to keep a rat-trap, if he liked, not only in one but in all of his pockets.

The Home Secretary has intimated to the Rev. S. Edalji that "having had under further consideration the case of your son, George E. T. Edalji, he has decided that, if your son's conduct in prison continues good, he shall be released on licence when he has served three years—i.e., in October next year." To this communication the Rev. S. Edalji has forwarded the following reply: "I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., and state, in reply, that I am wholly dissatisfied with the decision which you have communicated to me. My son, George Edalji, has committed no crime; and I have clearly demonstrated in a booklet which I have sent to you, as well as through my counsel and other parties who have directly communicated with you, that the prosecution entirely failed to prove their case against my son. Moreover, in my letters to you dated the 26th and 27th of May and the 3rd and 28th of June last an alibi has been fully established, not only on my own evidence, but also on the evidence of the police themselves. I submit that my son is entitled to be released unconditionally and without delay." Mr. Edalji has received a formal acknowledgment of his reply.

Marriage sums up so much, says the *Law Quarterly Review*—the religious ceremony, the civil contract, the cohabitation of the spouses—that we could hardly expect a word—unless Aristophanes were to return to coin it—to discover its different aspects. Solemnize is probably the best available word. In "solemnize" the religious idea predominates, but the religious reference does not exhaust its connotation. It carries—in its derivation at least—the idea of what is customary, proper, orthodox; and when a father covenants as in *Re Garnett, Richardson v. Greenep* (74 L. J. Ch. 570) to pay the trustees of his daughter's marriage settlement a large sum of money "if the said marriage be solemnized," no sane person can have any doubt that by "solemnized" the covenantor means if the marriage is a real marriage—"validly and effectually solemnized," as Lord Justice Knight-Bruce put it. For this purpose it matters not whether the marriage is null and void under the Table of Prohibited Affinities as in *Chapman v. Bradley* (4 De G. J. & S. 71), or from its non-consummation by incapacity of one of the spouses as in *Re Garnett*. The end is equally defeated. To read the word solemnize as signifying only the service at the altar would be a sad "sticking in the bark." Seeing that "solemnization" has been a common word in marriage settlements ever since modern conveyancing began, it is rather curious that there have not been earlier decisions upon it.

Perhaps the most interesting, and certainly the most unique, question raised during the recent war between Russia and Japan, says Mr. Edwin Maxey in the *American Law Review*, is that of the use of wireless telegraphy by neutrals in the war zone. The Russian communication to the neutral Governments is as follows: "In case neutral vessels, having on board correspondents who may communicate news to the enemy by means of improved apparatus not yet provided for by existing conventions, should they be arrested off Kwantung, or within the zone of operations of the Russian fleet, such correspondents shall be regarded as spies, and the vessels provided with such apparatus shall be seized as lawful prizes." This would seem to be an entirely unwarranted stretch of belligerent rights, particularly in view of the fact that the Hague Conference of 1899, in which Russia was the prime mover, declared that war correspondents should, when captured, be treated as prisoners of war; and provided further that "an individual can only be considered a spy if, acting clandestinely, or under false pretences, he obtains, or seems to obtain, information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party." Clearly, the ordinary war correspondent does not come within this definition, whether using wireless telegraphy or not. Wireless telegraphic apparatus may become contraband when in the war zone, but is not necessarily so.

In *Weller v. Jersey City Railway Co.* (65 Atl. Rep. 459), says the *American Law Review*, the Court of Errors and Appeals held that a stipulation, in a contract for the employment of an attorney to prosecute a claim for injuries sustained by a client by reason of another's negligence, that the client shall not settle without the attorney's consent, is contrary to public policy. Such stipulation cannot deprive the person liable for the injuries from his right to compromise with the person injured, if made in good faith without attempt to defraud the attorney. Chief Justice Gummere, in his judgment, said: "It is universally considered that the interests of justice are best subserved by allowing parties to litigation full liberty to compromise and settle it at any time during its pendency without interference by third persons, when the whole legal and equitable title to the cause of action rests in the plaintiff, and the sole liability to answer to the plaintiff's claim rests upon the defendant. In such a situation an agreement by the plaintiff with his attorney not to settle or compromise the litigation without the consent of the latter may well be considered to be opposed to sound public policy. Whether it is absolutely void, it is not necessary now to consider. Even if it is binding between the plaintiff and his attorney, the defendant is under no obligation to observe it. Such an agreement cannot deprive him of his right to compromise with the adversary, provided the compromise is made in good faith and without any attempt to defraud the attorney."

INFORMATION REQUIRED.—HESSION, DECEASED.—Anyone having in his possession or having prepared a Will of Brigade-Surgeon THOMAS OLIVER HESSION, who died on the 13th of August, 1905, is requested to communicate with Messrs. NICHOLSON & CROUCH, Solicitors, 17, Surrey-street, Strand, London, W.C.—[ADVT.]

Court Papers.

Supreme Court of Judicature.

ROTA OF REGISTRARS IN ATTENDANCE ON.

Date.	EMERGENCY ROTA.	APPEAL COURT No. 2.	Mr. Justice KEKEWICH.	Mr. Justice FARWELL.
Tuesday, Oct.	24 Mr. Godfrey	Mr. Carrington	Mr. Jackson	Mr. Church
Wednesday	25 Carrington	Beal	Pemberton	Greswell
Thursday	26 Beal	Carrington	Jackson	Church
Friday	27 Jackson	Beal	Pemberton	Greswell
Saturday	28 Pemberton	Carrington	Jackson	Church

Date	Mr. Justice BUCKLEY.	Mr. Justice JOYCE.	Mr. Justice SWINNEY EADY.	Mr. Justice WARRINGTON.
Tuesday, Oct.	24 Mr. E. Leach	Mr. Theod	Mr. King	Mr. Farmer
Wednesday	25 Godfrey	W. Leach	Farmer	Church
Thursday	26 E. Leach	Theod	King	Greswell
Friday	27 Godfrey	W. Leach	Farmer	Theod
Saturday	28 E. Leach	Theod	King	W. Leach

COURT OF APPEAL.

MICHAELMAS SITTINGS, 1905.

The Appeals or other Business proposed to be taken will, from time to time, be announced in the Daily Cause List.

FROM THE CHANCERY DIVISION.

Judgment Reserved.

(General List.)

Assheton Smith v Owen Assheton Smith and ors v Owen appl of pliffs from order of Mr Justice Kekewich (c.a. v. July 28) (heard before Vaughan Williams, Stirling and Cozens-Hardy, L.J.J.)

FROM THE CHANCERY DIVISION, THE PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION (PROBATE AND DIVORCE), AND THE COUNTY PALATINE AND STANNARIES COURTS.

(General List.)

1905.

Crosfield v Manchester Ship Canal Co appl of debts from order of Mr

Justice Byrne, dated April 7, 1903, and cross notice by pliff pt hd (restored Aug 11, 1905) to be in paper not before Nov 7, 1905 (by order) April 8

1904.

- Cowper and anr v Milburn appl of pliffs from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated June 14, 1904, and cross-notice by defendants, dated Nov 4, 1904 (part heard—stand over for report) Sept 15
Hertfordshire County Council v The New River Co appl of pliffs from order of Mr Justice Swinfen Eady, dated July 16, 1904 Sept 30
The Mayor, &c, of Ealing v Gibbon appl of debt from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated May 17, 1904 (s o for appointment of Legal Representatives) Nov 5
In re Huggins' Trusts and In re Mariotti's Trusts and in the Matter of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881 appl of applicant A V Mariotti from order of Mr Justice Joyce, dated Aug 8, 1904 Nov 8
Cross v The Mutual Reserve Life Insee Co appl of debts from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated Nov 1, 1904 Dec 6

1905.

- Merino v The Mutual Reserve Life Insee Co appl of debts from order of Mr Justice Joyce, dated Dec 21, 1904 (produce order) advanced by order Jan 12
Soothill Upper Urban District Council v The Wakefield Rural District Council and the Urban District Council of Ardsley, East and West appl of debts from order of Mr Justice Swinfen Eady (s o for minutes of judgment) Feb 7
In re Sir George Stucley Stucley, dec Stucley v Kekewich appl of pliff from order of Mr Justice Farwell, dated Feb 14, 1905 March 28
In re Marchioness of Thomond and In re Sir George Stucley Stucley, dec Stucley v Kekewich appl of pliff from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated March 17, 1905 (from Interlocutory List, by order) March 28
David Payne & Co ld v Pakeman & Read appl of debts from order of Mr Justice Swinfen Eady, dated March 14, 1905 March 29
In re Nisbett and Potts' Contract and In re Vendor and Purchaser Act, 1874 appl of F V Nisbet from order of Mr Justice Farwell, dated March 17, 1905 April 1
Wrigley v Gill and ors appl of debts from order of Mr Justice Warrington, dated November 24, 1904 April 3
In re The Glasdir Copper Mines ld The English Electro Metallurgical Co ld v The Glasdir Copper Mines ld appl of the English Electro, &c, from order of Mr Justice Joyce, dated March 21, 1905 April 4
Sirdar Rubber Co and anr v Wallington, Western, & Co appl of pliffs from order of Mr Justice Swinfen Eady, dated Feb 18, 1905 April 4
Day v Hoare & Co ld appl of debts from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated March 9, 1905 April 7
In re The Cos' Acts, 1862 to 1900, and In re The West Coast Gold Fields ld appl of F S Salaman (Trustee) from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated March 28, 1905 April 8
In re Joseph Baldry, dec Richmond and anr v Field and ors appl of debts from order of Mr Justice Farwell, dated Feb 3, 1905 April 11
Rushmer v Polsue & Alfieri ld appl of debts from order of Mr Justice Warrington, dated Jan 12, 1905 April 11
In re Black Black v Black appl of pliff from order of Mr Justice Swinfen Eady, dated Dec 20, 1904 April 14
In re Dicks, dec Dicks v Dicks appl of pliff from order of Mr Justice Joyce, dated April 8, 1905 April 18
Chang Yen Mao and anr v Moreing and ors appl of debts C A Moreing and B Moreing & Co from judgt of Mr Justice Joyce, dated March 1, 1905 April 26
Chang Yen Mao v Moreing and ors appl of debts from order of Mr Justice Joyce, dated March 1, 1905 April 26
In re CH Bennett, dec Ward v Bennett appl of pliff and debt from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated March 29, 1905 May 1
Attorney-Gen and ors v ET Odell appl of appts from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated April 17, 1905 (s o to fix a day) May 2
In the Matter of Saunders' Estate, situate at Reading, in the county of Berks, and In the Matter of the Settled Land Acts appl of E F Saunders from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated April 4, 1905 May 3
In re Maple dec Eckardstein v Bird and ors appl of pliff from order of Mr Justice Joyce, dated March 30, 1905 May 5
Banister (widow) v Hardie (widow) and ors appl of pliff from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated March 15, 1905 May 18
McNaught v Dawson appl of pliff from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated May 13, 1905 May 20
Mattocks v Jones appl of pliff from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Feb 21, 1905 May 22
Bonnard v Dott appl of debt from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated May 10, 1905 May 25
The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Swansea v The National Telephone Co ld appl of debts from judgment of Mr Justice Buckley, dated May 11, 1905 May 27
In re Edmund Roberts, dec Roberts v Roberts appl of debt from judgt of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Oct 31, 1905 (set down by leave) May 29
Part v Bond and anr appl of debts from order of Mr Justice Joyce, dated May 26, 1905 May 30
In re Jackson and Haden's Contract and In the Matter of the Vendor and Purchaser Act, 1874 appl of D Jackson and ors from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated March 29, 1905 June 6
The Robinson Printing Co ld v Chic ld and ors appl of debts from order of Mr Justice Warrington, dated April 14, 1905 June 9
The New Invented Incandescent Gas Lamp Co ld v Globe Light ld appl of pliffs from order of Mr Justice Joyce, dated May 23, 1905 June 9

- Villar v Gilbey appl of debt from order of Mr Justice Swinfen Eady, dated May 30, 1905 June 20
In re The Cos' Acts, 1860 to 1890 In re The Yeardon Railway Spike Syndicate ld appl of Liquidator from order of Mr Justice Warrington, dated May 30, 1905 June 21
Hooper v Herts and anr appl of pliff from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated June 14, 1905 June 23
In re Moulton, dec Grahame v Moulton, dec appl of pliff from order of Mr Justice Joyce, dated June 3, 1905 June 23
Pedrette v Brighton Corpn appl of pliff from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated May 8, 1905 June 24
Bailey and anr v Lawrence, Airey, & Co appl of pliffs from order of Mr Justice Farwell, dated June 21, 1905 June 24
Haskell Golf Ball Co v Hutchinson & Main appl of pliffs from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated June 28, 1905 (produce order) June 28
In re Henry Thomas Paul, dec Paul v Paul appl of pliff from order of Mr Justice Swinfen Eady, dated May 27, 1905 June 29
In re Jessie, Elizabeth Edwards, dec Jones v Jones and anr appl of pliff from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated April 14, 1905 July 12
Slingsby v The Bradford Patent Truck and Trolley Co appl of pliff from order of Mr Justice Warrington, dated July 6, 1905 July 13
In re Francis Jane Hole, dec Davies v Wits In re Horatio Davies, dec Davis v Davies In re Francis Jane Hole, dec Davis v Davies In re Davis, dec Northbourne v Trower appl of debts and ors from order of Mr Justice Farwell, dated June 26, 1905 (produce order) July 14
Tunncliffe & Hampson ld v West Leigh Colliery Cold appl of pliff from order of Mr Justice Swinfen Eady, dated June 24, 1905 July 15
In re Scholefield, dec Scholefield and anr v St John and ors appl of debt Helen St John from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated July 24, 1905 July 18
In re Young, dec Smith and anr v St John and anr appl of debt, Helen St John from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated July 14, 1905 July 18
Morgan and anr v The Great Western Colliery Co ld appl of pliffs from order of Mr Justice Farwell, dated June 2, 1905 July 22
Zarif (widow) v Moss (widow) and ors appl of pliff from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated July 18, 1905 (produce order) July 24
In re Crossman, dec, and In re Crossman's Settled Estates, and In re The Settled Land Acts, 1882 to 1900, and In re The Finance Acts, 1874 to 1900 Crossman v Crossman appl of pliff from order of Mr Justice Swinfen Eady, dated July 7, 1905 July 25
In re The Taxation of a Bill of Costs and In the Matter of C J Smith, Solicitor of the Supreme Court appl of C J Smith from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated July 14, 1905 (produce order) July 25
The District Messenger and Theatre Ticket Co ld v The Piccadilly Art Galleries Co ld and anr appl of debts The Piccadilly Art Galleries from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated July 13, 1905 (produce order) July 27
Same v Same appl of V Benoist from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated July 13, 1905 (produce order) July 27
In re The Church Army Attorney-General v The Church Army (Incorporated) appl of Attorney-General from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated July 18, 1905 July 29
Attorney-General and ors v Antrobus appl of pliffs from order of Mr Justice Farwell, dated April 19, 1905 July 29
Birmingham Corp v Birmingham Canal Navigators appl of pliffs from order of Mr Justice Farwell, dated July 25, 1905 Aug 3
In re a Contract, dated June 2, 1905, between Judd and Poland (Vendors) and Skelcher (Purchaser) and In re The Vendor and Purchasers Act, 1874 appl of vendors from order of Mr Justice Warrington, dated Aug 3, 1905 Aug 8
Corbett v The South Eastern and Chatham Ry Co's Managing Committee appl of debts from order of Mr Justice Farwell, dated May 11, 1905 Aug 8
Lord Kinnaird and ors and The Council of the Evangelical Alliance v Field appl of debt from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated July 24 and 25, 1905 Aug 8
Attorney-Gen and anr v Dorchester Corpn appl of debts from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated July 29, 1905 (produce order) Aug 10
In re Harrington's Settled Estate Harrington v Peale appl of pliff from order of Mr Justice Joyce, dated July 28, 1905 Aug 10
Woodhouse v Chetwynd appl of debt from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated Aug 1, 1905 (produce order) Aug 10
In re Beale, dec Beale v Beale appl of debt from order of Mr Justice Swinfen Eady, dated July 6, 1905 Aug 10
Jarvis and anr v Pulleyn appl of pliffs from order of Mr Justice Farwell, dated July 10, 1905 Aug 10
Hooper & Ashby v Willis appl of pliffs from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated July 25, 1905 (produce order) Aug 10
In re Dunsany's Settled Estates Nott and French v Baroness Dunsany appl of pliffs from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated June 27, 1905 Aug 11
In the Matter of S Hooper, dec Hooper and ors v Hooper and anr appl of debt from order of Mr Justice Farwell, dated June 5, 1905 (produce order) Aug 11
In re Cobham's Settlement, 1876 Cobham v Burgess appl of debt from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Aug 10, 1905 (produce order) Aug 12
Caroline v Bates appl of pliff from order of Mr Justice Joyce, dated July 26, 1905 Aug 17
In re James Leppard, dec Secker v Davies and ors appl of infant debts and J Leppard from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated June 23, 1905 (produce order) Aug 17

In re Eliza Davis, dec Phipps Jackson v Davis appl of debt S M Davis from order of Mr Justice Farwell, dated March 16, 1905 Aug 18
 In the Matter of the Cos' Acts, 1862 to 1900, and in the Matter of Thomas Sowler and Sons ld appl of P G Andrews from order of Mr Justice Warrington, dated Aug 8, 1905 (produce order) Aug 21
 Morisco v Morisco appl of plttf from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated Aug 11, 1905 (produce order) Aug 22
 The Victoria Daylesford Syndicate ld and anr v Dott appl of debt from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated Aug 8, 1905 Aug 28
 In re Messrs Freeth, Rawson, & Cartwright, Solicitors, &c., of the Supreme Court appl of the Solicitors from order of Mr Justice Swinfen Eady, dated July 19, 1905 Sept 4
 Shephard v Harris appl of plttf from order of Mr Justice Farwell, dated June 6, 1905 Sept 5
 The Greenwich Inland Linoleum (Frederick Walton's New Patents) Co ld v Farquhar and ora appl of plttfs from order of Mr Justice Farwell, dated July 10, 1905 Oct 4
 In re Monday, dec Hodgson v Watts appl of plttf from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated Aug 2, 1905 Oct 12
 In re James Allen, dec Hargreaves v Taylor and anr appl of debt Jane Taylor from order of Mr Justice Swinfen Eady, dated July 12, 1905 Oct 12
 Willie v Ellis and ora appl of plttf from order of Mr Justice Buckley, dated July 14, 1905 Oct 13

(To be continued.)

High Court of Justice—King's Bench Division.

MASTERS IN CHAMBERS FOR MICHAELMAS SITTINGS, 1905.

A to F.—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, Master Lord Dunboynne; Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Master Day.
 G to N.—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, Master Chitty; Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Master Macdonnell.
 O to Z.—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, Master Archibald; Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Master Wilberforce.

PRACTICE MASTER.

A Master will sit daily in his own room in accordance with the following rota to dispose of all Questions of Practice, Ex parte Applications and General Business.

Monday, Master Wilberforce.
 Tuesday, Master Lord Dunboynne.
 Wednesday, Master Macdonnell.
 Thursday, Master Chitty.
 Friday, Master Day.
 Saturday, Master Archibald.

The Property Mart.

Sales of the Ensuing Week.

Oct. 24.—Messrs. DEBBENHAM, TEWSON, & Co., at the Mart, at 2: Lombard-street, in one of the finest positions in the City of London, adjoining the newly-erected noble premises of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company at the corner of Lombard-street and Cornhill, opposite the Mansion House. A remarkably well-secured Freehold Ground-plot of 2300 per annum, arising from highly important modern banking and office premises, having a most conspicuous frontage of nearly 37 feet and a superficial area of 1,000 feet or thereabouts. With reversion in 29½ years to the rack-rental, now moderately estimated at about £3,000 per annum. Solicitors, Messrs. Langham, Son, & Douglas, London and Hastings, and Messrs. Stone, Simpson, & Mason, Tunbridge Wells. (See advertisement, this week, p. iv.)
 Oct. 26.—Mr. JOSEPH STOWES (in conjunction with Mr. ALFRED W. TYRRELL), at the Red Lion Hotel, Basingstoke, at 3, in one or more Lots: A Valuable Freehold Residential and Building Estate in the borough and town of Basingstoke, comprising an attractive Residence known as Brambly, producing a rental of about £320 per annum; in all about 36a. 2r. 6p. Solicitors, Messrs. F. Wickings, Smith, & Son, and Messrs. Bird & Bird, London. (See advertisement, this week, p. iv.)

Winding-up Notices.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, OCT. 18.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

BAKU (ZABRAT) PETROLEUM CO. LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 20, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Wilfrid Idenden Hockey, 72, Mansion House Chambers, Stokes & Stokes, Great St Helens, solors for liquidator.
 BIRMINGHAM MOTOR REPAIRS CO. LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 14, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Albert Edward Sherrey, 181, Edmund st, Birmingham. Forsyth & Co, Birmingham, solors for liquidator.
 BRITISH TUBE CO. LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 20, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to J E Hubery, 17, Newhall st, Birmingham.
 HELSBY AND DISTRICT WATER CO. LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 21, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to John Brotherton, Helsby, nr Warrington. Gardner, Chester, solicitor.
 NORTH WESTERN ONTARIO EXPLORATION CO. LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 27, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to George James Vincent Emsell, 5 and 6, Bishopsgate st Without.

SPURRIER & CO. LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 4, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Walter Charlton, 5, Waterloo st, Birmingham. Docker, solor for liquidator.

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, OCT. 17.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

BRITON FERRY AND DISTRICT IMPROVED DWELLING-ROUSE CO. LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 4, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to C Valentine Pegge, Briton Ferry, solor.
 KOEHLER & CO. LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Dec 24, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Charles Walter Mead, o Twist, Bloomsbury pl, solor.
 NATIONAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY, LIMITED.—Petn for winding up, presented Oct 13, directed to be heard before the Court, at Manchester, Oct 27, at 10. Grundy & Co, Manchester, solors for petn. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 26.
 NORTH QUEENSLAND DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE, LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Feb 13, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to William John Dujardin Bolt, 63, Queen Victoria st.
 OAKACA MINING CO. LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 28, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Henry Wilson Edwards, 86, Lime st. Hasties, Lincoln's inn fields, solors for liquidator.
 RYLL STREAM LAUNDRY CO. LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—Creditors are required, on or before Dec 3, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to J hn Arthur Lyon, 4, Abbey bldgs, St Werburgh st, Chester. Brassey, Chester, solor for liquidator.
 V V (GWANDA) SYNDICATE, LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 29, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to William Milne, 10, St Helens pl.

Creditors' Notices.

Under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

LAST DAY OF CLAIM.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, OCT. 13.

ABELL, JOHN, Haddenham, Bucks Nov 15 J & S Harris, Leicester
 AKED, CHARLOTTE, Halifax Nov 30 Boocock & Son, Halifax
 ALLPORT, ELIZABETH, Leominster Nov 27 Brooks, Birmingham
 BAKER, ESTHER MARY ANN, Twickenham Dec 1 Gardner & Hovenden, Finsbury circus
 BASTMAN, THOMAS AGARS, Middlesbrough, Builder Nov 7 Hutchinson, Middlesbrough
 BATESON, Lieut Gen RICHARD, C V O, Rangers Lodge, Hyde pk Nov 9 Peacock & Goddard, South sq, Gray's inn
 BLEW, CLARA ELIZABETH, Hafod, Trefnant, Denbigh Nov 6 Wood & Bourne, Southam Warwick
 BOOTH, JAMES WILLIAM, Haddsworth, Traveller Nov 9 Jaque & Sons, Birmingham
 BOWEN, FRANCIS, Cardiff, Schoolmaster Oct 31 Spencer & Evans, Cardiff
 BRICE, WILLIAM, Bridgwater, Solicitor Nov 1 Watson, Bridgwater
 BROWN, JAMES CHARLES, Cleator, Cumberland Oct 31 Atter, Whitehaven
 BRYAN, JOHN, Narborough, Leicester, Butcher Nov 10 Freer & Co, Leicester
 CASSIDY, JOSEPH, Walker on Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne Nov 9 Ward, Newcastle on Tyne
 CAWLEY, EMMA, Rock Ferry, Cheshire Nov 8 Doly, Fairfield, Liverpool
 CHIFFENDALE, RICHARD, Bolton Dec 14 Fairbrother, Bolton
 COBHAM, ROBERT GRAY, Shinfeld, Berks Nov 11 H & C Collins, Reading
 COKER, THOMAS VOTERY, Henleaze, Westbury on Trym, Bristol, Dental Surgeon Nov 1 Buttroughs, Bristol
 COLLINS, JAMES MCCONICIE, Liverpool Nov 20 Johnson & Son, Liverpool
 COLVILLE, ISABEL MARY, Lustleigh, Devon Nov 10 Woolcombe & Sons, Plymouth
 CONLIFFE, CHARLES PICKERSOILL, Hindhead Crawley & Co, Arlington st, St James's
 FORDS, THOMAS, Bolton Dec 14 Fairbrother, Bolton
 FOX, DYKES ALEXANDER, Birkenhead Nov 13 Laces & Co, Liverpool
 GOWING, EMILIA JULIA AXLMER, Victoria rd, Kensington Nov 15 Hilder & Co, Jermyn st, St James's
 HALE, HENRY GEORGE, Colborne ct, South Kensington Nov 24 Oliver, Corbet ct
 HARDIE, MARY ANN, Southwick Nov 18 Botterell & Roche, Sunderland
 HARRIS, WILLIAM HENRY, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Solicitor Nov 18 Baker & Co, Birmingham
 HOLME, ISAAC, Buxton, Derby Nov 20 Bennett & Co, Buxton
 HULME, Rev THOMAS, Fittlemoor, Sheffield Oct 31 Smith & Sons, Sheffield
 JENNINGS, KATHARINE BESSIE, Margate Nov 22 E & A Elwin, Dover
 JOHNSON, SAMUEL, Reigate Nov 20 Pointon, Birmingham
 LENDLEY, JANE, Sheffield Nov 15 Watson & Co, Sheffield
 MALLINSON, RICHARD, Rawdon, Yorks, Farmer Nov 18 Dacre, Otley
 MARSHALL, WILFRED GEORGE HOWARD, Chesham st Nov 30 Radcliffe & Co, Craven st, Charing Cross
 MAVIUS, WILLIAM TERDON, Portseahead, Somerset Nov 11 Danter & Cartwright, Bristol
 MOSELEY, ROBERT, York, Baker Dec 15 Dent & Scruton, York
 MOORE, EMILY, St Anne's on the Sea, Lancs Nov 30 Mair & Co, Macclesfield
 MUTTERS, JANE, Chorlton upon Medlock, Manchester Nov 10 Parkinson & Co, Manchester
 NUTHALL, FREDERIC GEORGE, Baintaple Nov 20 Williams & James, Thames Embankment
 PLEDGE, GEORGIANA, Southborough Nov 24 Andrew & Cheale, Tunbridge Wells
 POOLE, MARY, Bradford Nov 18 Banks & Co, Bradford
 ROBINSON, JULIA, Blythe rd, West Kensington Nov 30 Kelly, Mark in

SASSER, MAURICE, St George's mans, Bloomsbury Nov 1 Smiles & Co, Bedford row
 SHARP, EDWARD, Truro, Surgeon Nov 14 Chilloots & Sons, Truro
 SIDNEY, ELEANOR MARY, St Leonards on Sea Nov 30 Murray & Co, Birchin In
 SMITH, JOHN, Halifax, Broker Nov 4 Boscok & Son, Halifax
 STACHT, WILLIAM, Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells Nov 9 Peacock & Goddard.
 South sq, Gray's inn
 STEPHENSON, TIMOTHY, Scarborough Nov 1 Hart, Scarborough
 THORNTON, MARY JANE, Ponteland, Northumberland Dec 1 Joel & Parsons, Newcastle
 upon Tyne
 WATSON, RICHARD, South Shore, Blackpool Nov 14 Read, Blackpool
 WOOD, WILLIAM, Edmund pl, Aldersgate st Nov 12 Sturt, Old Jewry
 WOODMAN, AUGUSTUS CODDINGTON, Chatham Lunatic Asylum, Kent Nov 20 Spyer &
 Sons, London wall

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Oct. 17.

ASPLAND, ELIZA ELLEN, Ardwick, Manchester Nov 4 Butcher & Barlow, Bury
 ATKINS, WILLIAM, Worcester, Farmer Jan 31 Campbell & Garrard, Worcester
 BOWLING, ANNE BROOKS BOMERS, Bedford Dec 1 Field & Sons, Leamington
 BOWMAN, ANN, Wellington rd, Finchley rd Dec 1 Morice & Strode, Serjeants' inn,
 Fleet st
 BOWYER, ROBERT WILLIAM, Buirt Mill, Harlow Dec 1 Morice & Strode, Serjeants' inn,
 Fleet st
 BRADBURY, THOMAS, Camberwell Dec 2 Randall & Son, Copthall bldgs
 BRADSHAW, HENRY, Birkdale, Southport Nov 25 Ascroft & Co, Oldham
 CARTER, GEORGE MARKHAM, St John's Wood pk Nov 1 Gibson & Weldon, Chancery in
 COULERS, MARIE, Chelsea, Kent Nov 20 Stevens & Drayton, Queen Victoria at
 COVE, WILLIAM JOHN TYLER, Langwathby, Cumberland Nov 14 Armlson & Co, Penrith
 DAVIES, EDWARD, Cheltenham Nov 30 Hunter & Davies, King William st
 DAWSON, THOMAS, Blackpool, Shuttle Manufacturer Nov 13 Willing & Son, Blackburn
 DENVER, ADA KATE, Neatham, nr Alton Nov 23 Jackson, Farnham

DUGBY, GEORGE, Andover Nov 1 Lamb & Son, Andover, Hants
 EASTWOOD, QUEENSBURY, Bradford, Commission Agent Nov 16 Farrar, Halifax
 FEATHER, THOMAS, Oxenhope, Yorks, Labourer Dec 31 Ellis, Keighley
 FENDER, FREDERICK GEORGE, Elmbourne rd, Tooting Common Dec 13 Mason, Eldon st,
 Finsbury
 FERRIE, ROBERT ERASME, South Shore, Blackpool Nov 10 Platts, Blackpool
 GOODACRE, ELIZA, Waterlooville, nr Cosham Nov 20 Taylor, Cleve Hall, Champion Hill
 GREATHEAD, FRANCIS, Bournemouth Nov 17 Greathead, Bournemouth
 HELMORE, MARK, Sheffield, Licensed Victualler Nov 30 Bennett, Sheffield
 HOOKER, WILLIAM MASON, Southsea, Cuts Factor Nov 20 Raper & Co, Chichester
 HOOVER, CLAUD ALBERT, Gresham st, Solicitor Nov 14 Godden & Co, Old Jewry
 HUTTON, JOHN, Durham, Hawker Dec 2 T & W G Maddison, Durham
 JOHNSON, ANNIE, Weston super Mare Nov 9 Ford, Weston super Mare
 MILLARD, JOHN, Birmingham, Plater Nov 24 Restall & Co, Birmingham
 MOORE, EMILY WYNNE, Alexandra rd, Stoke Newington Nov 13 Ashby, Gt Dover st
 MORGAN, THOMAS, Knighton, Radnor Nov 14 Green & Nixon, Knighton
 MORRIS, THOMAS, Gloucester, Haulier Nov 18 Treasure, Gloucester
 PAYNE, JAMES, Winchester Nov 10 Dowling, Winchester
 PONTING, FRANK, Hatherden, nr Andover, Hants Nov 1 Lamb & Son, Andover
 POTTER, JAMES GEORGE, Colchester, Hotel Proprietor Nov 30 Goody & Sons, Colchester
 RUSSELL, SARAH, Arrington, Cambridge Nov 17 Wortham & Co, Royston
 SMITH, JOHN NICOL, Clifton, Bristol Nov 13 Harwood & Co, Bristol
 SMITH, THOMAS HORTIN, Stratford on Avon Nov 18 Richardson & Co, Moch Hadham,
 Herts
 STEEL, ALFRED, Brightside, Sheffield, Manufacturer of Patent Rollers Dec 9 Irons,
 Sheffield
 SUTTON, ELEANOR, Barnham Broom, Norfolk Nov 20 Goodchild, Norwich
 TAYLOR, WILLIAM JAMES, Sheffield, Architect Dec 9 Irons, Sheffield
 WILLIAMS, EVAN, Abergavenny Nov 14 Jacob, Abergavenny

Bankruptcy Notices.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Oct. 13.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

ABRAHAM, JOSEPH, Dover st, Piccadilly, Licensed
 Victualler High Court Pet Sept 12 Ord Oct 11
 ABBET, ROBERT, Blackburn, Painter Blackburn Pet Oct
 11 Ord Oct 11
 ATKINSON, WILLIAM, Swarson, Engineer Swarson Pet
 Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 BARKER, JAMES, Miffield, Yorks, Wool Merchant Leeds
 Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 BECKWITH, TOM, Leeds, Grocer Leeds Pet Oct 9 Ord
 Oct 9
 BENNETT, THOMAS FRANCIS, Otley, Yorks, Motor Engineer
 Leeds Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
 BISHOP, ALFRED ERNEST, Hastings, Licensed Victualler
 High Court Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 BROCK, GEORGE, Longstock, nr Stockbridge, Builder
 Southampton Pet Sept 26 Ord Oct 11
 BROWN, GEORGE, Lenwade, Gt Withingham, Norfolk,
 Builder Norwich Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 BURTON, WILLIAM, Quorn, Leicester, Licensed Victualler
 Leicester Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 CLAGOT, FRANCIS, Peckham Rye, Credit Draper High
 Court Pet Aug 17 Ord Oct 9
 CLAGOT, TERENCE, Peckham Rye, Clerk High Court Pet
 Aug 31 Ord Oct 9
 COOPER, JAMES, Beeston, Sandy, Beds, Market Gardener
 Bedford Pet Sept 28 Ord Oct 11
 CRAIG, JESSIE ARNOTT, Southend on Sea, Builders' Material
 Merchant Chelmsford Pet Sept 22 Ord Oct 9
 CRANE, WALTER HEATON, Small Heath, Birmingham,
 Factor Birmingham Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 DAVIES, DAVID, Llanrwst, Denbigh, Licensed Victualler
 Fortmadoc Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 DAY, WALTER JOHN, Reading Butcher Reading Pet Oct
 10 Ord Oct 10
 DIAMOND, ARTHUR WILLIAM, Wallington Croydon Pet
 Aug 12 Pet Oct 10
 ELLIS, GEORGE, Fallowfield, Lancs, Surgeon Oldham Pet
 Sept 29 Ord Oct 9
 FERRIS, ALBERT, Bromley, Publican Croydon Pet Sept 13
 Ord Oct 10
 FONE, FRED, Aberdare, Aberdare, Brake Proprietor
 Aberdare Pet Sept 28 Ord Oct 9
 FORREST, RICHARD, Leeds, Clothiers' Manager Leeds Pet
 Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 GRAYDON, BLANCHER MARQUETTE, Nassen st High Court
 Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 MAINES, ALLEN, and JAMES MAINES, Birmingham, Fruit
 Banchmen Birmingham Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 HALL, J. Sutton, Surrey, Builder Croydon Pet Aug 30
 Ord Oct 10
 HAN, ERNEST EDWARD, Pemydallen, Merthyr Tydfil,
 Insurance Agent Merthyr Tydfil Pet Oct 11 Ord
 Oct 11

HANFLANT, JOHN, Bournemouth, Commission Agent Poole
 Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 HARE, CHARLES HENRY SIMPSON, Kingston upon Hull
 Kingston upon Hull Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 HILL, JAMES, Haslingden, Lancs, Operative Cotton Spinner
 Blackburn Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 HILL, THOMAS, Wolverhampton, Electrical Engineer
 Wolverhampton Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 HODGMAN, FREDERICK, Ramsgate, Licensed Victualler
 Canterbury Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 JONES, HENRY ROBERT, H M Prison, Wandsworth Wands-
 worth Pet Sept 15 Ord Oct 10
 JONES, THOMAS, Ystradfelte, Brecknock, Roadman Neath
 Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 LAYCOCK, HORACE SCOTT, Earlsfield, Commercial Traveller
 Wandsworth Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 LOVELESS, JOHN SWAFFIELD, Crewkerne, Somerset, Butcher
 Yeovil Pet Oct 5 Ord Oct 5
 MCARTHUR, PETER, West Hartlepool, Grocer Sunderland
 Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 MASON, FRANK HOWARD, Moseley, Worcester, Insurance
 Agent Birmingham Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 MELLOR, TOM, Glossop, Derby Ironfounder Ashton under
 Lyne Pet Sept 23 Ord Oct 9
 MILES, DAVID SAMUEL, Aberaman, Aberdare, Glam,
 Licensed Victualler Aberdare Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 ORCHARD, WILLIAM HENRY, Bristol, Bacon Curer Bristol
 Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 PEAD, GEORGE, Battlesden, Suffolk, Baker Bury St Edmunds
 Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 PICK, JOHN EDWARD, Tholthorpe, nr Easingwold, York,
 Farmer York Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 POTTER, THOMAS KINVER, Staffs, Inspector of Trams
 Stourbridge Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 RAYNER, HADLEY THOMAS, East Hanningfield, Essex,
 Farmer Chelmsford Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 ROBINS, LEWIS, Crews, Cheshire, Clerk Birkenhead Pet
 Sept 25 Ord Oct 9
 SMITH, JOHN WILLIAM, Gt Grimsby, Cook Gt Grimsby
 Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 SMITH, WILLIAM, Farnborough, Southampton, Builder
 Guildford Pet Oct 4 Ord Oct 9
 STEVENSON, BENJAMIN, Gt Grimsby, Milk Dealer Gt
 Grimsby Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 THOMAS, GEORGE, Bretell in, Staffs, Haulier Stourbridge
 Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 TOWNSEND, FRANK, Thornton, Bradford, Warehouseman
 Bradford Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 TOWNSEND, ROBERT, Bristol, Chemist Bristol Pet Oct
 10 Ord Oct 10
 TUCK, CHARLES, Southampton, Auctioneer Southampton
 Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 TURNER, WILLIAM, Newport, Mon, Butcher Newport, Mon
 Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 VINCENT, GEORGE FREDERICK, Sydenham, Organist
 Greenwich Pet Sept 12 Ord Oct 10
 VON KLITING, OTTO, Folkestone, Army Tutor Canterbury
 Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 WELLS, JONAS, Isleham, Cambs, Farmer Cambridge Pet
 Oct 11 Ord Oct 11

WHELAN, WILLIAM, Brighton, Plumber Brighton Pet Oct
 10 Ord Oct 10
 WHITTINGHAM, ELIZABETH HARRIST, Hastings, Restaurant
 Keeper Hastings Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 WILLIAMS, WILLIAM JOSEPH, Abergavenny, Fruiterer
 Tredegar Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 WINDAS, JOHN HENRY, Kingston upon Hull Kingston upon
 Hull Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 YEOMANS, GEORGE, Gleanhurst Cove, Farnborough, Builder
 Guildford Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7

FIRST MEETINGS.

ABRAHAM, JOSEPH, Dover st, Piccadilly, Licensed Victualler
 Oct 21 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 BECKWITH, TOM, Leeds, Grocer Oct 23 at 11 Off Rec, 22
 Park row, Leeds
 BENNETT, THOMAS FRANCIS, Otley, Yorks, Motor Engineer
 Oct 23 at 11.30 Off Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds
 BINES, HORACE WILLIAM, Gillingham, Plumber Oct 23 at
 12 115, High st, Rochester
 BISHOP, ALFRED ERNEST, Hastings, Licensed Victualler
 Oct 24 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 BRATT, THOMAS ERNEST, Leek, Staffs, Draper Oct 26 at 12
 Off Rec, 22, King Edward st, Macclesfield
 BROWN, GEORGE, Gt Withingham, Norfolk, Builder Oct
 24 at 11.45 Off Rec, 8, King st, Norwich
 CABLE, CHARLES, Newport, Mon, Hairdresser Oct 25 at 11
 Off Rec, Westgate chmbrs, Newport, Mon
 CHARLES, CHARLES, Manchester, Money Lender's Clerk
 Oct 21 at 10.30 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
 CLAGOT, FRANCIS, Peckham Rye, Credit Draper Oct 23 at
 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 CLAGOT, TERENCE, Peckham Rye, Clerk Oct 23 at 11
 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 COLLISON, HENRY ALBERT, Norwich, Builder Oct 24 at
 12.30 Off Rec, 8, King st, Norwich
 CROCKWELL, WILLIAM HENRY BROWNEILL, Stratford,
 Lancs, Surgeon Oct 23 at 12 Off Rec, Byrom st,
 Manchester
 GIBSON, SAMUEL, Aspull, Lancs, Labourer Oct 23 at 3 19,
 Exchange st, Bolton
 HAMILTON, JAMES THOMAS, Plymouth, Manufacturing
 Confectioner Oct 23 at 11 6, Athenaeum terrace,
 Plymouth
 HAMMOND, FREDERICK, Leicester, French Pollisher Oct 23
 12 Off Rec, 1, Beridge st, Leicester
 HITCHINGS, GEORGE HENRY, Pembroke, Saddler Oct 21 at
 12.45 Off Rec, 4, Queen st, Carmarthen
 KNIGHT, ARTHUR, Kettering, Vaccination Officer Oct 21 at
 11.30 Off Rec, Bridge st, Northampton
 KNIGHT, EDWIN, Clarendon, Glas Oct 21 at 12 Off Rec,
 21, Station rd, Gloucester
 LLOYD, DAVID, Cardiff, Grocer Oct 24 at 12 135, High st,
 Merthyr Tydfil
 LLOYD, FRANK THOMAS, Deptford, Fruiterer Oct 25 at
 11.30 24, Railway app, London Bridge
 LOVELESS, JOHN SWAFFIELD, Crewkerne, Butcher Oct 24
 at 3 Off Rec, City chmbrs, Catherine st, Salisbury
 MATTHEWS, HENRY PERCIVAL, Gloucester, Baker Oct 21
 at 3 Off Rec, Station rd, Gloucester

MEADE, HOWARD, Altrincham, Cheshire, Draper Oct 21 at 11 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
 MORGAN, EVAN LEONARD, Upper Boat, Glam, Builder Oct 23 at 135, High st, Merthyr Tydfil
 MORGAN, JONK, Aberdare, Engineman Oct 23 at 12 135, High st, Merthyr Tydfil
 MYERS, JOSEPH, High st, Clapham Oct 23 at 1130 24, Railway app, London Bridge
 NAYLOR, WILLIAM, Carnforth, Lancs, Boot Dealer Oct 21 at 1030 Off Rec, 14, Chapel st, Preston
 PICK, JOHN EDWARD, Tholthorpe, nr Easingwold, Yorks, Farmer Oct 23 at 3 Off Rec, The Red House, Duncombe pl, York
 PUGH, JAMES, Penygroes, Llandebie, Carmarthen, Butcher Oct 21 at 11 Off Rec, 4, Queen st, Carmarthen
 REES, THOMAS EMILY, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Carpenter's Apprentice Oct 21 at 1130 Off Rec, 4, Queen st, Carmarthen
 ROBERTS, THOMAS, Minkin, Mountain Ash, Glam, Collier Oct 25 at 12 135, High st, Merthyr Tydfil
 SELLERS, GEORGE, Erith, Kent, Tobacconist Oct 25 at 1130 115, High st, Rochester
 SHARP, JOSHUA FRANCIS MAIRWARING, Gillingham, Dorset, Newspaper Proprietor Oct 24 at 230 Off Rec, City chambers, Catherine st, Salisbury
 SMITH, HAROLD OSBORN, Northampton Oct 21 at 12 Off Rec, Bridge st, Northampton
 THOMAS, JOHN, St Paul's, Llandelly, Carmarthen, Chemical Worker Oct 21 at 12 Off Rec, 4, Queen st, Carmarthen
 TOWNEND, FRANK, Headley, Thornton, Bradford, Warehouseman Oct 24 at 3 Off Rec, 22, Tyndal st, Bradford
 TUCKER, DOUGLAS FREDERICK, Blackpool, Confectioner Oct 21 at 11 Off Rec, 14, Chapel st, Preston
 WALTER, JOHN, Woolwich, Solicitor Oct 24 at 1130 24, Railway app, London Bridge
 WIENER, HARRY, Manchester, Grocer Oct 21 at 1130 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester

ADJUDICATIONS.

AIRY, ROBERT, Blackburn, Painter Blackburn Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 ATKINSON, WILLIAM, Swansea, Engineer Swansea Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 BARKER, JAMES, Miffield, Yorks, Wool Merchant Leeds Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 BECKWITH, TOM, Leeds, Grocer Leeds Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 BELLINGER, CHARLES FREDERICK, Birmingham, Provision Merchant Birmingham Pet Sept 1 Ord Oct 9
 BENNETT, THOMAS FRANCIS, Westgate, Otley, Yorks, Motor Engineer Leeds Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
 BIRN, WALTER, Frizinghall, Bradford, Contractor Bradford Pet Sept 4 Ord Oct 10
 BISHOP, ALFRED ERNEST, Hastings, Licensed Victualler High Court Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 BIXBY, WILLIAM JOHN, and HERBERT BAIGENT, Hershham, Surrey, Builders Kingston, Surrey Pet Oct 4 Ord Oct 10
 BOTTOMLEY, FRANK BUCKLEY, Oldham, Pawnbroker Oldham Pet Sept 9 Ord Oct 10
 BROWN, GEORGE, Lenwade, Gt Witchingham, Norfolk, Builder Norwich Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 BURTON, WILLIAM, Quorn, Leicester, Licensed Victualler Leicester Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 CARLILE, JOHN BOAG, Church rd, Upper Norwood, Licensed Victualler Croydon Pet Sept 21 Ord Oct 11
 COLVIN, FRANK SMITH NELSON, New Broad st, Timber Importer High Court Pet Sept 15 Ord Oct 9
 DAVIES, DAVID, Llanwrst, Denbigh, Licensed Victualler Portmadoc Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 DAY, WALTER JOHN, Reading, Butcher Reading Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 FARR, HENRY, Luton, Straw Hat Manufacturer Luton Pet Oct 5 Ord Oct 10
 FARR, HENRY, jun, Luton, Warehouseman Luton Pet Oct 5 Ord Oct 10
 FOSK, FRED, Aberdare, Glam, Brake Proprietor Aberdare Pet Sept 25 Ord Oct 10
 FORBES, RICHARD, Leeds, Clothier's Manager Leeds Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 GRAYDON, BLANCHE MARGUERITE, Nassau st, Spinster High Court Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 HAN, ERNEST EDWARD, Penydarren, Merthyr Tydfil, Insurance Agent Merthyr Tydfil Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 HANSLANT, JOHN, Bournemouth, Commission Agent Poole Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 HARE, CHARLES HENRY SIMPSON, Kingston upon Hull Kingston upon Hull Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 HILL, JAMES, Haslingden, Lancs, Operative Cotton Spinner Blackburn Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 HILL, THOMAS, Wolverhampton, Electrical Engineer Wolverhampton Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 HODGONAN, FREDERICK, Ramsgate, Licensed Victualler Canterbury Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 JONES, THOMAS, Ystradafolle, Brecknock, Roadman North Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 LAYCOCK, HORACE SCOTT, Earlsfield, Commercial Traveller Wandsworth Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 LOVELL, JOHN SWAFFIELD, Croydon, Somerset, Butcher Yeovil Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 LITFORD, A E, Horfield, Bristol, Builder Bristol Pet Sept 29 Ord Oct 9

MCARTHUR, PETER, West Hartlepool, Grocer Sunderland Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 MASON, FRANK HOWARD, Moseley, Worcester, Insurance Agent Birmingham Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 MEYER, CHARLES, Gt Portland st, Tailor High Court Pet Sept 13 Ord Oct 11
 MILES, DAVID SAMUEL, Aberaman, Aberdare, Glam, Licensed Victualler Aberdare Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 MYERS, JOSEPH, High st, Clapham Wandsworth Pet Aug 23 Ord Oct 11
 PEAD, GEORGE, Ratcliff, Suffolk, Baker Bury St Edmunds Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 PICK, JOHN EDWARD, Tholthorpe, nr Easingwold, Yorks, Farmer York Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 POMEROY, JAMES, Bournemouth, Solicitor Poole Pet Sept 12 Ord Oct 10
 POTTER, THOMAS, Kinver, Staffs, Inspector of Trams Stourbridge Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 RAYNER, HEDLEY TICHBORNE, East Hanningfield, Essex, Farmer Chelmsford Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 SAXTON, JOSEPH, Hucknall Torkard, Notts, Plumber Nottingham Pet Sept 22 Ord Oct 9
 SMITH, JOHN WILLIAM, Gt Grimsby, Cook Gt Grimsby Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 STEVENSON, BENJAMIN, Gt Grimsby, Milk Dealer Gt Grimsby Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 THOMAS, GEORGE, Stafford, Haulier Stourbridge Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 11
 TOWNEND, FRANK, Thornton, Bradford, Warehouseman Bradford Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 TOWNSEND, ROBERT, Bristol, Chemist Bristol Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 TUCK, CHARLES, Southampton, Auctioneer Southampton Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 TURNER, WILLIAM, Newport, Mon, Butcher Newport, Mon Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 VON KLITZING, OTTO, Folkestone, Army Tutor Canterbury Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 WELLS, JONAS, Isleham, Cambs, Farmer Cambridge Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 WHELAN, WILLIAM, Brighton, Plumber Brighton Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 WHITTINGHAM, ELIZABETH HARRIETT, Hastings, Restaurant Keeper Hastings Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 WILLIAMS, WILLIAM JOSEPH, Abergaveany, Fruiterer Tredgar Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 WINDAS, JOHN HENRY, Kingston upon Hull Kingston upon Hull Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11

Amended notice substituted for that published in the London Gazette of Sept 22:

MURRELL, JOHN WILLIAM PERCY, West Norwood, Tailor High Court Pet July 12 Ord Sept 13

ADJUDICATION ANNULLED.

WHITTLE, JOSHUA, Warrington, Painter Warrington Adjud Oct 30, 1900 Annul Oct 6, 1905

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Oct. 17.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

ASTON, JOSEPH, Wolverhampton, Hawker Wolverhampton Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
 BAKER, JAMES, Ormskirk, Cabinet Maker Liverpool Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 BATESON, WILLIAM, Bradford, Fruiterer Bradford Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 BENT, JOHN, Platt Bridge, Ince in Makerfield, Lancs Wigan Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
 BENWELL, HORATIO, Oxford, Coal Merchant's Manager Oxford Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 BRIGGS, WESLEY, Leeds, Plumber Leeds Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
 BROADHURST, WILLIAM CLAYTON, Stockport, Builder Stockport Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
 BROOK, CHARLES WILLIAM, Bingley, Yorks, Butcher's Assistant Bradford Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
 CAUFIELD, HENRY LEIGH, Kingston upon Hull, Tailors' Assistant Kingston upon Hull Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
 CHARLESWORTH, GEORGE, Gildersome, Yorks, Tailor Bradford Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 CLIFFE, JAMES, Longton, Staffs, Butcher Stoke upon Trent Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
 CRESE, GEORGE, Ilfracombe Worcester Pet Sept 14 Ord Oct 13
 CROMPTON, CUTHBERT, Exeter, Solicitor Exeter Pet Oct 12 Pet Oct 12
 DAVIES, DAVID JEFFERY, Mountfields, Shrewsbury, Commission Agent Shrewsbury Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 DAVIES, EDWARD BAILEY, Doncaster, Fitter Sheffield Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
 DAVIS, PETER, Tenbury, Worcester Kidderminster Pet Sept 6 Ord Oct 12
 EVANS, DAVID, Pontypridd, Glam, Labourer Pontypridd Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
 FOSK, CHARLES EDWARD, Ipswich, Fruiterer Ipswich Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 FREEMAN, SIDNEY JAMES, Cambridge, Confectioner Cambridge Pet Sept 25 Ord Oct 14
 GRAY, JOSEPH, Gamlingay, Cambridge, Blacksmith Bedford Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14

HARDY & SONS, ROBERT, Bury, Lancs, Coachbuilders Bolton Pet Oct 2 Ord Oct 11
 JONES, JAMES BOSSKY WILLIAM, Darlington, Fishmonger Stockton on Tees Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
 KARTH, FRANK, Cannon st High Court Pet July 17 Ord Oct 13
 KINGDON, JOHN LEE, Leicester, Butcher's Salesman Nottingham Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
 LEWELL, FRANK WILLIAM, Eastbourne, Jeweller Lewes Pet Sept 22 Ord Oct 12
 MARTER, HUBERT, Kingston Hill, Surrey, Builder Kingston, Surrey Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 MEAD, WILLIAM, Irthingborough, Northampton, Farmer Northampton Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 MURIEL, FRANK C, West Cromwell rd, South Kensington High Court Pet Aug 22 Ord Oct 13
 NORTH, FRED, Pudsey, Yorks, Warehouseman Bradford Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 ORNSTON, C, First Cross rd, Twickenham Brentford Pet Sept 18 Ord Oct 11
 OSWINE, HARRY, Walsall, Builder Walsall Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 PETERS, SAMUEL, Derby, Painter Derby Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 PRICE, FREDERICK JAMES, Margate Canterbury Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
 PROSSER, CHARLES SOLOMON, Widnes, Traveller Liverpool Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
 PURSER, FRED, Leicester Leicester Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 REDFERN, GEORGE HENRY, Worksop, Notts, Cycle Maker Sheffield Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
 REYNOLDS, THOMAS, Ystrad Rhondda, Glam, Builder Pontypridd Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 SLADE, HENRY, Barry, Glam, Greengrocer Cardiff Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
 SMITH, ALFRED CHARLES, Market Harborough, Leicester, Tailor Leicester Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
 SMITH, GEORGE, South Shore, Blackpool, Cabinet Maker Preston Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
 SOMMERVILLE, H J CARLYLE, Victoria st, Westminster High Court Pet Aug 1 Ord Oct 12
 THOMAS, THOMAS, Maesteg, Glam, Tailor Cardiff Pet Sept 20 Ord Oct 13
 WALKER, JAMES, Drighlington, Yorks, Colliery Proprietor Bradford Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 WEATHERILL, JOSEPH STEPHEN, Birmingham, Confectioner Coventry Pet Sept 28 Ord Oct 12
 WHITTINGHAM, ROBERT, Brington, Staffs, Farmer Stafford Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
 WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Merthyr Tydfil, Steel Worker Merthyr Tydfil Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 WOODINGS, WILLIAM, Tolwouth, Surrey, Insurance Agent Kingston, Surrey Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
 WORCESTER, JOHN FULLER, Stratford, Essex, Florist High Court Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13

FIRST MEETINGS.

BALL, RACHEL, Tremadoc, Carnarvon, Licensed Victualler Oct 26 at 11.15 Crypt chmbrs, Eastgate row, Chester
 BALFORD, WILLIAM, Chester, Tailor Oct 26 at 11.30 Crypt chmbrs, Eastgate row, Chester
 BATEMAN, ROBERT, Greenheys, Manchester, Assistant Curator Oct 25 at 2.30 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
 BENT, JOHN, Platt Bridge, Ince in Makerfield, Lancs Oct 26 at 3 19, Exchange st, Bolton
 BOSSKY, WILLIAM JOHN, and HERBERT BAIGENT, Hershham, Surrey, Builders Oct 25 at 12.30 24, Railway app, London Bridge
 BROOK, CHARLES WILLIAM, Bingley, Yorks, Butcher's Assistant Oct 25 at 3 Off Rec, 29, Tyndal st, Bradford
 BURNS, CHARLES EDWIN, Cathays, Cardiff, Marine Store Dealer's Assistant Oct 25 at 11 117, St Mary st, Cardiff
 BURTON, WILLIAM, Quorn, Leicester, Licensed Victualler Oct 25 at 12 Off Rec, 1, Berridge st, Leicester
 DAVIES, DAVID JEFFERY, Mountfields, Shrewsbury, Commission Agent Oct 25 at 11.30 Off Rec, 42, St John's hill, Shrewsbury
 DONAT, ERNEST EMIL, Withington, Manchester, Mechanical Engineer Oct 30 at 3 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
 EMBEL, SIMON NEHEMIAN, Rhyll, Flint, Tobacconist Oct 26 at 12.30 Crypt chmbrs, Eastgate row, Chester
 FAIRLEY, THOMAS, Birmingham, Commercial Traveller Oct 25 at 11 191, Corporation st, Birmingham
 FARR, HENRY, Luton, Straw Hat Manufacturer Oct 26 at 10.30 Court house, Luton
 FARR, HENRY, jun, Luton, Warehouseman Oct 26 at 11 Court house, Luton
 FERRIS, ALBERT, Bromley, Kent, Publican Oct 27 at 11.30 24, Railway app, London Bridge
 FOSK, FRED, Aberaman, Glam, Brake Proprietor Oct 27 at 3 135, High st, Merthyr Tydfil
 FORBES, RICHARD, Leeds, Clothier's Manager Oct 26 at 11 Off Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds
 FOSK, CHARLES EDWARD, Ipswich, Fruiterer Oct 31 at 11.30 Off Rec, 86, Prince's st, Ipswich
 FURNISS, SAMUEL, Accrington, Labourer Oct 25 at 10.30 Off Rec, 14, Chapel st, Preston
 GRAYDON, BLANCHE MARGUERITE, Nassau st Oct 25 at 2.30 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
 HAN, ERNEST EDWARD, Penydarren, Merthyr Tydfil, Insurance Agent Oct 26 at 12 135, High st, Merthyr Tydfil

Handley, Benjamin, Mowat, nr Bakewell, Farmer	Oct 26 at 12 Off Rec, 47, Full st, Derby
Hansplant, John, Bournemouth, Commission Agent	Oct 25 at 3.45 Off Rec, Midland Bank chmbrs, High st, Southampton
Hardy & Sons, Robert, Bury, Lancs, Coach Builders	Oct 27 at 3 19, Exchange st, Bolton
Hare, Charles Henry Simpson, Kingston upon Hull	Oct 25 at 11 Off Rec, Trinity House Ln, Hull
Hodgman, Frederick, Ramsgate, Licensed Victualler	Oct 26 at 11.30 Off Rec, 68, Castle st, Canterbury
Hughes, John, Dyserth, Flint, Manure Agent	Oct 26 at 11 Crypt chmbrs, Eastgate row, Chester
Ingolby, Tom, Gt Grimsby, Butcher	Oct 25 at 11.30 Off Rec, St Mary's chmbrs, Gt Grimsby
Jones, Thomas, Ystradfellte, Brecknock, Roadman	Oct 26 at 12 Off Rec, 31, Alexandra rd, Swansea
Karuth, Frank, Cannon st	Oct 26 at 12 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
Leevill, Frank William, Eastbourne, Jeweller	Nov 1 at 11 County Court Office, High st, Lewes
Macmurtrei, Albert Ernest Bradshaw, Southampton, Chemist's Assistant	Oct 25 at 2.30 Off Rec, Midland Bank chmbrs, High st, Southampton
Mellor, Tom, Glossop, Derby, Ironfounder	Oct 25 at 3 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
Melrose, Charles Henry, Llandudno, Solicitor	Oct 25 at 12 Off Rec, 26, Baldwin st, Bristol
Miles, David Samuel, Aberaman, Aberdare, Glam, Licensed Victualler	Oct 25 at 12 135, High st, Merthyr Tydfil
Orchard, William Henry, Bristol, Bacon Curer	Oct 25 at 11.30 Off Rec, 26, Baldwin st, Bristol
Peers, Samuel, Derby, Painter	Oct 25 at 11 Off Rec, 47, Full st, Derby
Potter, Thomas, Kivnet, Staffs, Inspector of Trams	Oct 26 at 3.30 Off Rec, 199, Wolverhampton st, Dudley
Price, Frederick James, Margate	Nov 16 at 9.30 Off Rec, 68, Castle st, Canterbury
Reynolds, Thomas, Ystrad Rhondda, Glam, Builder	Oct 30 at 12 185, High st, Merthyr Tydfil
Saxton, Joseph, Hucknall Torkard, Notts, Plumber	Oct 26 at 12 Off Rec, 4, Castle pl, Park st, Nottingham
Silk, Harry Charles, Catford, Coal Dealer	Oct 26 at 11.30 24, Railway app, London Bridge
Smart, Frederick, Luton, Straw Hat Manufacturer	Oct 26 at 10 Court House, Luton
Somerville, H. J. Carlyle, Victoria st, Westminster	Oct 26 at 11 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
Thomas, George, Kingswinford, Staffs, Haulier	Oct 25 at 3 Off Rec, 199, Wolverhampton st, Dudley
Townsend, Charles Galton, Deal, Builder	Oct 26 at 12 Off Rec, 68, Castle st, Canterbury
Townsend, Robert, Bristol, Chemist	Oct 25 at 11.45 Off Rec, 26, Baldwin st, Bristol
Tuck, Charles, Southampton, Auctioneer	Oct 25 at 3 Off Rec, Midland Bank chmbrs, High st, Southampton
Von Klitzing, Otto, Folkestone, Army Tutor	Oct 26 at 9.30 Off Rec, 68, Castle st, Canterbury
Whelan, William, Brighton, Plumber	Oct 26 at 10.30 Off Rec, 4, Pavilion bldg, Brighton
Williams, William Joseph, Abergavenny, Fruiterer	Oct 30 at 3 135, High st, Merthyr Tydfil
Young, George William, Gt Grimsby, Dental Mechanic	Oct 25 at 11 Off Rec, St Mary's chmbrs, Gt Grimsby

ADJUDICATIONS.

Andrews, Clara Hulda Hedwig, Noble st, Falcon sq, Licensed Victualler	High Court Pet Aug 5 Ord Oct 13
Aston, Joseph, Wolverhampton, Hawker	Wolverhampton Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
Bainford, William, Chester, Tailor	Chester Pet Sept 30 Ord Oct 11
Bateson, William, Bradford, Fruiterer	Bradford Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
Bent, John, Ince in Makerfield, Lancs	Wigan Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
Bishop, Arthur Edwin, Cardiff, Saddler	Cardiff Pet Sept 11 Ord Oct 10
Briggs, Wesley, Leeds, Plumber	Leeds Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
Broadhurst, William Clayton, Stockport, Builder	Stockport Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
Brook, Charles William, Bingley, Yorks, Butchers' Assistant	Bradford Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
Caulfield, Henry Leigh, Kingston upon Hull, Tailors' Assistant	Kingston upon Hull Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
Charlesworth, George, Gildersome, Yorks, Tailor	Bradford Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
Clancy, Francis, Peckham Ene, Credit Draper	High Court Pet Aug 17 Ord Oct 11
Cliffe, James, Longton, Butcher	Stoke upon Trent Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
Cooke, Albert, and Ada Belinda Penderbury, Barbican, Warehousemen	High Court Pet Aug 21 Ord Oct 13
Craig, Jessie Abbott, Southend on Sea, Builders' Materials Merchant	Chelmsford Pet Sept 22 Ord Oct 11
Crane, Walter Heaton, Small Heath, Birmingham, Factor	Birmingham Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 12
Crompton, Cuthbert, Exeter, Solicitor	Exeter Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
Davies, David Jeffery, Mountfields, Shrewsbury, Commission Agent	Shrewsbury Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14

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Davies, Edward Bailey, Doncaster, Fitter	Sheffield Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
Dexter, Henry Markham, Farnborough	High Court Pet Aug 30 Ord Oct 13
Evans, David, Pontypridd, Glam, Labourer	Pontypridd Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
Fosker, Charles Edward, Ipswich, Fruiterer	Ipswich Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
Frampton, Elena Rosetta, Cowes, I of W	Newport Pet Sept 12 Ord Oct 13
Gear, Joseph, Gamlingay, Cambs, Blacksmith	Bedford Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
Haines, Allen, and James Haines, Birmingham, Fruit Salesmen	Birmingham Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 12
Jones, James Bonney William, Darlington, Fishmonger	Stockton on Tees Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
Kingdon, John Lee, Leicester, Butcher's Salesman	Nottingham Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
Leaver, Henry Arthur, Norton, nr Swansea, Metal Refiner	Swansea Pet April 10 Ord Oct 13
Mead, William, Irthlingborough, Farmer	Northampton Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
Mellor, Tom, Glossop, Derby, Ironmonger	Ashton under Lyne Pet Sept 23 Ord Oct 12
Nixon, Thomas, Goddman st, Builder	High Court Pet July 22 Ord Oct 13
North, Fred, Padsey, Yorks, Warehouseman	Bradford Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
Orchard, William Henry, Bristol, Bacon Curer	Bristol Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 13
Oswin, Harry, Highgate, Walsall, Staffs, Builder	Walsall Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
Peers, Samuel, Derby, Painter	Derby and Long Eaton Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
Polson-Burrow, A, Horton, Bradford, Builder	Bradford Pet Sept 15 Ord Oct 13
Price, Frederick James, Margate	Canterbury Ord Oct 13 Pet Sept 15
Prosser, Charles Solomon, Widnes, Lancs, Traveller	Liverpool Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
Purser, Fred, Leicester	Leicester Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
Redfern, George Henry, Worksop, Notts, Cycle Maker	Sheffield Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
Reynolds, Thomas, Ystrad Rhondda, Glam, Builder	Pontypridd Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
Rochford, J. W, Hatton garden, Merchant	High Court Pet Aug 5 Ord Oct 14
Schlossberg, B, Brushfield st, Boot Upper Manufacturer	High Court Pet Sept 6 Ord Oct 14
Slade, Henry, Barry, Glam, Greengrocer	Cardiff Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
Smith, Alfred Charles, Market Harborough, Leicester, Tailor	Leicester Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
Smith, George, South Shore, Blackpool, Cabinet Maker	Freston Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
Thomas, William John, Newport, Mon	Cardiff Pet June 26 Ord Sept 22
Walker, James, Drighlington, Yorks, Colliery Proprietor	Bradford Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
Walsh, Beatrice, Birmingham, Provision Merchant	Birmingham Pet Sept 26 Ord Oct 12

Watkins, Murray, Leigh on Sea	Canterbury Pet Aug 15 Ord Oct 13
Webb, Robert, Fairclough st, Whitechapel, Dairyman	High Court Pet July 31 Ord Oct 14
Williams, William, Merthyr Tydfil, Steel Worker	Merthyr Tydfil Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
Woodings, William, Tulse, Surrey, Insurance Agent	Kingston, Surrey Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
Worcester, John Fuller, Stratford, Florist	High Court Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13

Amended notice substituted for that published in the London Gazette of Oct 3:

LUMB, JAMES ALFRED, Halifax, Pianoforte Manufacturer
Halifax Pet Sept 28 Ord Sept 28

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